Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 123 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
26th June	Karoa	7,009	Extra B.I. Co.'s sailing
28th "	Novara	6,350	Extra
30th "	Plassy	7,346	
5th July	Khyber	8,946	
12th "	Culna*	6,152	

*Does not carry passengers.

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates, and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grades of Priority Certificates.

It is anticipated that passages will not be available for "C" grade certificate holders before the latter part of July.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Passage fares are liable to alteration without notice.

BOMBAY TO LONDON:

First Saloon. "A"	First Saloon. "B"	Second Saloon. "C"	Native Servants' Deck. "A"	Native Servants' Deck. "B"	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single					
816	756	696	576	516	250
Return					
1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES:

"A"	"B"	"C"	"A"	"B"	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single					
768	720	660	552	492	230
Return					
1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
27th June	Dilwara	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
20th June	L'nga	Karachi direct
26th "	Lightning	Karachi & Persian Gulf
28th "	Dwarka	Karachi direct 5 p. m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kinugawa Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	25th June	6th July
Kwin Maru	J. Fukaura	4763	20th June	1st July
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	2nd July	10th July
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagashiro	3187	7th July	18th July

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Shokwa Maru	M. Miyatake ..	June	29th "	Genoa and Marseilles
Burma Maru	S. Imai ..	20th June	5th July	Japan.
Ganges Maru	S. Arai ..	22nd June	5th "	Japan.
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi..	15th July	25th "	Japan
Mitsuki Maru	S Iwazawa ..	23rd July	2nd August	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHA BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,000,000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches at
Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Tsinan, Dairen Frengtien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager, Bombay,

Post Box No. 807 Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL. Rs.	12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL. Rs.	7,56,00,225/8/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs.	75,54,757/8/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DROPS OF INK!!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK
and to write with a bad ink
IS A BLUNDER.
'Inkotine' marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY. No. 8.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 23, Churchgate Street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), rich household furniture such as drawing cabinets, almyrahs, drawing room set, office writing tables, dressing chest of drawers, wash-hand tables with crockery, hat stands, book cases, revolving book stands, chest of drawers, show cases, sewing machines, etc., etc.

Also a lot of jewellery such as diamond, emerald and ruby rings, pearls mullas, bracelets, etc. etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Bombay, 26th June, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES SUPERIOR FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 26th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Bhimjibhoy Fulchand and on account and at the risk of Babu B. Morlidhar:—

10 packages superior, fine fancy, English made, white dhotees, quality of Prataplaxmi 8/12 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES GHAGHRAPAT.

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 26th June at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Shah Hakamchand Valumji and Co. and on account and at the risk of Shah Jamnadas Fulchand of Govindgully.

4 packages Ghaghrapat No. 455.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES ENGLISH WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas:—

2 packages English White Dhotees No. Kumudsundri, yards 8 to 12.
1 package English White Dhotee No. Surbala, yards 8 to 12.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND GIN STORES SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF CHROME LEATHER PACKING BENDS, LACES AND BELTING.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned.

10 cwt. Chrome Leather Picking Bend cut lengths.
1 cwt. Chrome Leather Laces.
1 Roll Chrome Leather Beltings 4 inches 437½ ft.

AUCTION SALE OF SAW MILL MACHINERY.

On SATURDAY, the 28th June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Jivalal Ojamshee and Co. at their godown at Ahmedabad Street, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Burbrown and Co.:—

(1) One log frame Saw (Ransome make) to take logs up to 18in. with spare blades.
(2) The Chelsea gainer Co. Ransome, performs various operations Saws upto 36in.
(3) Self-acting circular Saw Bench 60in. by Ransome with Blade.
(4) Self-acting circular Saw Bench 36in. by Ransome with Blade.
(5) Small Saw Bench 24in. by Ransome with Blade.
(6) Band Saw Machine 24in. Pully by Ransome.
(7) One Emery wheel Blade sharping machine
(8) Steam Engine Wilson make 14 h.p.
(9) Cochrone patent vertical boiler 15ft. by 5ft. by 60ft.
(10) Heater for boiler.
(11) Shartings, shiftings, gearing pully, etc.
(12) Circular Saws 24in. No. 6.
Circular Saws 30in. No. 9.
Circular Saws 32in. No. 1.
Circular Saws 36in. No. 6.
Circular Saws 56in. No. 2.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES GREY FANCY DHOTEES.

On SATURDAY, the 28th June at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thakar Gopalji Valji and on account and at the risk of Thakar Mathuradas Vishram of Dadargully

10 bales grey fancy dhotees No. 501, 8 to 10 yards, quality of No. 1648 Ralli goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 PACKAGES ENGLISH WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 1st July, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Haridas Amarshi and on account and at the risk of Seth Madhavdas Ranchhordas of Ghadial Gully, the party defaulting to act under provision of the resolution of the Board Committee of the Bombay English White and Plain Piece-goods Association:—

22 packages English-made white shirtings No. 4303 and No. 8034 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 PACKAGES FINE, FANCY ENGLISH-MADE DHOTEES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Shah Bhogilal Gulabchand and on account and at the risk of Pitambar Ramji (Ramji Thakarshiwala):—

6 packages fine fancy English-made white Dhotees No. 995 Ralli goods.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage and Parcels at Victoria Terminus G. I. P. Railway.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July and THURSDAY, the 3rd July at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of jewellery bale of C. P. goods, brass moulds, leather, cameras, photographic plates and accessories, woollen thread, 3 packages pillows, tennis balls and net, English medicines, pugrees, ink, crocodile head (mounted) waterproof paint, cinema films, phonoplates, Hardy's fishing rod, 10 volumes Hamsworth commercial library, carriage lamps, 2 bags sago, one case buttons, gold braid, one heater, Eucalyptus oil, santaj pills, 4 packages chocolates, 4 cases pith hats, gas cylinders, bangles, brassware, country medicines, country provisions, tinned jams and rose preserve.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES DASUTI DHOTEES.

On TUESDAY, the 8th July, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the New Kaiseri-i-Hind Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd. and on account and at the risk of R. S. Haldipur, Esq.:—

54 bales each 150 pairs Dasuti Dhotees No. 667, inches 44 and yards 6, weighing 1 14/16 lbs.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th June, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT
AHMED E. ESAALI
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.
HIGHLY DURABLE.
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST
We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 BALES DOSUTI CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press of Dossa Moosa at Vithalwady, by order of the Planet Mills Ltd. and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thakker Dungarsey Jiwandas.

55 bales Dosuti cloth of the Planet Mills including:—

45 bales No. 4040, 20 pieces 40in. by 40 yds. by 20 lbs.
4 bales No. 4240, 19 pieces, 42in. by 40 yds. by 21 lbs.
6 bales No. 4440, 18 pieces, 44in. by 40 yds. by 22 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 31 BALES SATIN CALENDER OF THE GLOBE MILL.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by public auction at the baling press of Dossa Musa at Vithalvadi, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Himatlal Dahyabhai:—

31 bales satin calender of the Globe Mill of which.

4 bales No. 5262 lbs. 8.
12 bales No. 5303 lbs. 8½.
12 bales No. 8605 lbs. 9.
3 bales No. 8705 lbs. 9½.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Kapurchand Vanechand at his own shop in Dhanjee Street (Parsee Gali) and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. Ismail Mamad and Sons:—

25 cases Japanese Camphor, each of 80 tins each tin 2 lbs. containing 24 bundles, i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 29TH JUNE, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. AT MOTILAL BUILDINGS, OPPOSITE OLD SMALL CAUSES COURT, LAMINGTON ROAD.

Auction Sale of specially made to order teak and blackwood very decent highly polished furniture, very sweet-toned cottage pianos, rich crockeryware, cooking utensils, English garden plants, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 29th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the above place very strong and substantial selected teak and blackwood, highly polished drawing, dining and bedroom decent furniture, including sliding dining table and chairs, marble top very beautiful mirror back table, glass door cupboard, chest of drawers, complete iron cots, dressing and wash hand tables, ceiling and table fans, plain and tiled teapoys, one lot of cane furniture including chairs, tables, teapoys, etc., 2 very sweet-toned cottage pianos, rich glass and crockeryware, one lot of cooking utensils, and a lot of English garden plants including palms, etc., etc. The property of Mr. J. W. Smith.

And by order of a private gentleman:—

1 Motor car, 20-25 H. P. having four seats with magneto, tyre and tube. Quite in good order, and is on view in the Garage of Sir Mangaldas Building opposite to Motilal Building.

Goods will be on view three days before the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 1 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Sheth Damodar Pragjee, below the new bridge, by order of Messrs. Govaji Fataji and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Meghji Lakhmidas:—

25 cases Japanese camphor each case of 80 tins, each tin 2 lbs. containing 24 bundles i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Haji Abdulla Haji Tayab at his godown in Sugar Bazar and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Messrs. Latib Gani (Sugar Broker).

25 cases Japanese camphor each case of 80 tins, each tin 2 lbs. containing 24 bundles i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th June, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

The property of W. MacDonald, Esq.:—

AUCTION SALE of Household Teak and Blackwood Artistic, New Designed Dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, sweet tone cottage piano, plateware, glassware, etc.

On SUNDAY, the 29th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the ground floor of Canady House, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, handsome new designed teak and blackwood made to order artistic furniture by well-known makers, comprising dining table, large and small sideboards, teak and blackwood dining chairs, dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, silk and other screens, carved and plain teapoys, settee chair, revolving book stand, easy chairs, mirror door almyrah, clothes presses, book cupboards, toilet tables, meatsafes, fire boxes, brass and iron bedsteads with mattresses, teakwood bedstead, verandah chicks, filters, bath tubs, bentwood rocking chairs, sweet toned piano by A. Beschlan dressing and writing tables, chest of drawers, clothes basket, pictures in frames, flower pots, vases, glassware, plateware, crockeryware, etc., etc.

The property of W. MacDonald, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale day.

AUCTION SALE OF 42 BUNDLES OF COPPER SHEETS OF DIFFERENT MARKS SIZES AND NUMBERS.

Under instructions from the Office concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jamnadas Chunilal & Co. of Kasara Chawl, Pydhowine, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, following:—

P. B. 889.—6 bundles of 28 lbs.
V. B. 889.—4 bundles of 35 lbs.
V. B. 889.—4 bundles of 42 lbs.
V. B. 889.—5 bundles of 49.
N. F. S. C.—1 bundle of 42 lbs.
N. F. S. C.—1 bundle of 56 lbs.
B. C. L. B.—1 bundle of 49 lbs.
B. C. L. B.—1 bundle of 70 lbs.
B. C. L. H.—1 bundle of 35 lbs.
B. P. E. G. C. B.—1 bundle of 42 lbs.
K. A. P.—4 bundles of 56 lbs.
K. A. P.—13 bundles of 63 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—Bundles marked B. C. L. H. are lying at Victoria Docks "F" warehouse and others are lying at Prince's Docks Ware Bunder Warehouse. Sizes can be seen at he said Docks.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th June, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

29, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY THURSDAY, 26TH JUNE, 1919, AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 26th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at "Jairaj House" Middle Colaba, at a little distance from the Tram Terminus, very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, meatsafes, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, rich glassware, porcelainware, and plateware, marble top tables, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, rich engraving rich carved handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved tables, flower stands, teapoys, carved writing tables, Marck's sweet toned square piano, silver show case baby's perambulator, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, Singer sewing machine, roll top writing table, marble top dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, revolving book cases, refrigerator ice chest, easy chairs, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of C. Glasgow, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, 28TH JUNE, 1919 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "Thakers House" Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable household furniture etc. comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafe, tapestry drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, cashmere tables, table ornaments, rich carpets, hatstands, teapoys, iron bedsteads, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, electric table fans and lights, China matting rich glass, porcelain and plateware etc.

The property of J. T. Calvert Esqr. of G.I.P. Railway and others.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Aply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER. "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicatin with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Immediate enrollment for Company Auditors', Banking, Commercial and Secretarial courses recommended. PROFESSOR DAVAR can be interviewed between 9 A.M. & 6-30 P.M. (S.T.), 80, Esplanade Road." 2785

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS and COMPOSITORS. Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A SOLICITOR and an LL. B. as assistant for a Solicitors' firm. Apply stating terms and experience to Box No. 698 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2745

WANTED.—A PIANIST for a Cinema in Bagdad Lady or Gent will do. Apply to the DIRECTOR, THE IMPERIAL BAND, Girgaum Road, Dhobi Talao. 2826

WANTED.—Competent BLACK and WHITE ARTISTS immediately. Good salary to right men. Apply Box No. 716 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2827

WANTED.—Experienced GRADUATES with Persian and Sanskrit for the G. T. High School at Cutch Mandvi, salary Rs. 60 to Rs. 100. Apply with copies of testimonials to SECRETARY, G. T. Charities, No. 162, Hornby Road, Fort. 2855

WANTED.—A GRADUATE in Mathematics as an assistant teacher, one having previous experience preferred. Salary Rs. 60-5-90, one year's binding essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, High School Board, Siddhpur. 2819

WANTED.—A competent and influential MANAGER of any Nationality for Powai Estate. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the SECRETARY, Powai Estate, Syndicate, 40, Medows Street, Bombay. 2808

WANTED AT ONCE—MATRICULATED and experienced CLERKS. Also Rs. 500 SECURITY PAYING AGENTS for Field. Our registered candidates will be preferred. Call personally sharp MAYADASS COMPANY. 119, Frere Road, Bombay. 2806

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG, energetic, Gujaratni Maratni and English knowing Hindi, having experience in mill stores business, seeks EMPLOYMENT as MANAGER or SALESMAN or is willing to conduct Branch Office in Bombay of a well-established firm Apply Box No. 717 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2840

FOR SALE.

MATRIC STUDENTS, buy Deo's General English Text-Book, price 14 annas, quite indispensable. Apply, AUTHOR, Dahivadi (Satara). 2815

ON VIEW—Mr. A. Geddis' valuable Furniture by Robert. McKenzie, Chesterfield Sofas, etc., at "Janjira" Chambers, Wodehouse Road, Fort, opposite Hotel Majestic, TO BE SOLD TO-MORROW. 2854

FOR SALE—10ft. Lathe of South Bend Works (Brand New), 18in. Swing over Beds 16ft. length o Bed; 8in. distance between centres; 1 15/16in. Hole through Spindle, with one set of 18in. raising blocks and taper attachment; one Universal G. S. Chuck of 4in.; one Universal G. S. Chuck of 15in., and one Standard Drill Chuck of 1in. with the necessary fittings; one set of 12 Lathe tools and one set of 12 Lathe dogs. Ready for delivery at our godown. Price Rs. 3,700 nett. Apply EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 2694

FOR SALE.

BUY YOUR STATIONERY FROM US. Our prices, service and the quality of our goods inspire all our customers with confidence. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. A4

COLOURS, drawing and pen-painting materials most suitable for student and professional artists received by the last mail. No rise in prices. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. B4

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—One small AIRY BUNGALOW with a compound at French Road. 34, Chowpatty, from 1st July. Apply to S. G. BANKER. 2835

TO LET on lease.—A big office at Hornby Road. Apply personally S. D. DARA, Nabob Building next to Central Bank, Hornby Road, 1st floor. 2809

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—

Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A Mercantile firm will pay premium to any one giving up to them immediately about 1,500 square feet of space for offices in Hornby Road, Esplanade Road or Ballard Estate. Apply with full particulars in confidence to 'Box No. 714 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2811

LOST.

OUR man while leaving a tram-car at Churni Road junction at about 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 24th instant, left in the tram-car a bundle, containing 2 Roi Mels and 2 ledgers for the years 1917 and 1918, respectively belonging to our firm. Any person who finds the books will please return them to the undersigned and he will be rewarded.

MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO.,
32, Apollo Street, Fort.

Dated this 25th June, 1919. 2833

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

OWING to unavoidable circumstances Wednesday's sailing for Mormugao via Coast has been postponed until FRIDAY, the 27th instant, when S. S. "Bahaduri" will leave Bombay Prince's Dock "L" Shed calling at Dhamankhol (Jaigad), Mirya Bay (Rutnagiri), and Viziadurg.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th June, 1919. 2839

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 1st proximo till Tuesday the 15th proximo both days inclusive.

By order of the Board
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th June, 1919. 2621

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE ORIENTAL MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the creditors of the abovenamed Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are requested to send in, on or before the 31st day of July, 1919, their names, addresses and full particulars of their claims to the undersigned, the Liquidators of the said Company. In default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution which might be made before such claims are filed. All persons indebted to the Company, or holding any property belonging to the Company are also requested to pay or hand over the same to the undersigned.

Dated this 23rd day of June 1919.

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY.
Liquidators of the abovenamed Company
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

Address:—
Morarbhai Building,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2786

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. KIFUNEZAN MARU No. 2, having arrived on the 25th June, from JAPAN via Singapore, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Leding to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No Survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in singie gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bombay, 25th June, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED 40ft. TOWER for aer-motor. Apply Box No. 718 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2847

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that the Receipt No. 87 for one B. share of Rs. 500 called in by the Directors of the Sassoon Spinning & Weaving, Co., Ltd., standing in the name of the late Mr. Hansraj Nursey has been lost, or mislaid. The public are warned not to deal with the same.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1919.

RUTTONSEY MULJEE.
Administrator to the Estate,
of the late Mr. Hansraj Nursey. 2828

WANTED.

WANTED—Metre gauge steal rails of Government standard section 41½ lbs. and 50 lbs per yard with fastening i.e., fish plates, bolts and nuts.

Offers should be sent to the Manager and Engineer-in- Chief, Gondal Railway, Gondal, with particulars of delivery and time.

Delivery at Porbandar Bandar or Jetalsar will be preferable 2846

WANTED.

WANTED.—One ASSISTANT DRAFTSMAN, one ASSISTANT STOREKEEPER and one CLERK on the regular temporary Establishment of the Undersigned's office. Pay upto Rs. 40,35 and 35 respectively according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 5th proximo. Men with experience of P. W. D. will be preferred.

(Sd.) A. B. SPENCER,
Executive Enginer,
East Khandesh District

Jalgaon, 26th June, 1919. 2842

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA CLASSES AT SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

NEW CLASSES to prepare candidates for the Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, will be opened on June 20th, 1919.

Subjects:—

(1) Mercantile Law. Lecturer: Mr. J. S. Khergamvala, Bar.-at-Law, Advocate.
(2) Accounting and Auditing. Lecturer: Mr. F. R. Merchant, F.S.A.A

Fees:—Rs. 50 per term.
Hours:—6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will in future be a basis of the granting of Auditor's Certificate. Holders of these Certificates will be recognized by Government as being on the same footing as Chartered or Incorporated Accountants.

The course lasts two years, and must "if the diploma is to be obtained be followed by three years of practical work under an Accountant and Auditor recognized by the Accountancy Diploma Board..

Candidates for the diploma must have passed the Matriculation, the School Final, or an equivalent examination. Any one however may attend the lectures.

Applications should be addressed to:—

THE PRINCIPAL,
Sydenham College of Commerce and
Economics, Bombay.

2853

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

AS AMENDED AND RE-ENACTED BY BOMBAY ACT VI OF 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended and re-enacted by Bombay Act VI of 1916, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the 14th day of August, 1919, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Queen's Road from Lohar Street to 1st Marine Street.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1919.

P. W. MONI,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of
Bombay

2845

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE HARDA COTTON PRESSING AND GINNING CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, that a general meeting of the members of the abovenamed Company will be held at Cook's Building, Second Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of July, 1919, at 3-30 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time), for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1919.

H. N. SAHER.
Liquidator.

2832

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RADHABAI, widow of Nanabhai Babulji has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all incumbrances of the property hereinafter described. Any person having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inherifance, possession, lien, easement, use, residence, trust or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office Nos. 65-67, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land in Zaobas's Oart at Girgaum or Breack Candy in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, contatning by admeasurement 156 4/9 square yards forming portion of a larger piece of land registered under Old No. 1, New No. 1, Old Survey No. 419 and New Survey No. 280 together with the building or chawl thereon assessed under Municipal C Ward No. 4334 and Street No. 32 and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property of Maganlal Bugwandas, on or towards the West by private passage and beyond by the property of Baloo Jadhav, on or towards the North by a public passage and beyond by the property of Vinayak Moroba and on or towards the South by a gutter and beyond that by the property of Shapuji Espandrarjee.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1919.

MANILAL AND KHER,
2841 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. CLIFFERD HENRY HOLMES CHESSEL and ALEXANDAR ST. PHILIP POOLEY have contracted and agreed to sell to our client the property consisting of three plots particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand in, to, upon or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, succession, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bandra, and to the Collector of Thana within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement four thousand seven hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage or tenement bungalow and buildings standing thereon, situate at Pali Hill in Bandora in the Island of Salsette in Survey No. 251 N.A. S. No. 92 in Danda Division in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, in the District of Thana and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by a private road, belonging to the Bombay Land and Building Company, Limited, on or towards the East partly by land now or late belonging to Mr. Corke and partly by piece of land secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the South by another private road belonging to the said Company and on or towards the West by the main Road along the Ridge of Pali Hill aforesaid and which said piece of land messuage bungalow building and premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors and tenants of the Vendors.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement two thousand six hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts situate at Pali Hill in Bandora in the Island of Salsette in Survey No. 313, Pot 5, in Danda Division in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, in the District of Thana and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the land and bungalow now or late belonging to William and Maria Corke, on or towards the East partly by the land thirdly hereinafter described and partly by other land belonging to the Bombay Land and Building Company, Limited, on or towards the South by other land belonging to the said Company and on or towards the West by a road belonging to the said Company and by the land and bungalow first hereinbefore described and which said piece of land is now in the possession of the Vendors or their tenants.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts situate on the East slop of Pali Hill in Bandora in the Island of Salsette part of Survey No. 313, Pot 1 in Danda Division in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, in the District of Thana and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North (South of the Bombay Land and Building Company, Limited) of the private Road by property now or late belonging to Mr. E. A. Corke and Mrs. Corke, on or towards the East by a private road belonging to the said Company, on or towards the South by vacant land and on or towards the West partly by land belonging to the said Company and partly by the piece of land secondly hereinbefore described and which said piece of land is now in the possession of the Vendors or their tenants.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1919.

MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR,
2843 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai POORBAI, widow of Ruttonsey Devsi, ...Deceased.

DUNGERSEY RUTTONSEY, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Mandvi, Dana Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 2nd day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,
The 5th day of May, 1919.
Messrs. MOTICHAND and DEVIDAS,
Petitioners Attorneys.
2844

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client BAI AMRATBAI, the widow and MR. BHIKHALAL alias HOKAMCHAND the son of Mangalji Motichand of Morbi, since deceased have separated their share and interest in the firm of Thakar Motichand Jethabhoy, carrying on business at Bombay and Morbi and in the business of the firm of Motichand Jethabhoy and Co., agents for the Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Company, and in all the properties and assets held by the surviving members of the said firms jointly with the said deceased Mangalji Motichand and our clients having assigned and transferred their share and the interest of the same to the surviving members of the said firms.

ALL debts due to or owing by the said firms will be received and paid by the surviving and continuing members thereof to the exclusion of our clients.

Dated at Bombay, this 21st day of June, 1919.

2868 MERWANJI KOLA & CO.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BIBI SAHEBA AMEENA KHATTON BINTE BADRUDIN TYABJI, wife of Abbas Shamsudin Tyabji and BIBI SAHEBA HALIMA KHATOON BINTE BADRUDIN TYABJI, wife of Ali Asgar Hussenaly Eyzee have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the corner of Khetwady 10th Lane and Khetwady Back Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 668 36 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2004, etc., New No. A/9156 and Old Survey No. 813, etc., and New Survey No. 1/5504 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under D Ward Nos 2014 at 15 (2), 2075 and 2076 (1) and Street Nos. 10 at 16, 2 and 2a, 78, 80, 84 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Khetwady 10th Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Faizoodin Mothaboobhux and others, on or towards the North by the Khetwady Back Road and on or towards the South by the property of the Late the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1919.

KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
2834 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DHANJIBHOY FRAMJI CONTRACTOR of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14, K., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Fazandari tenure in the Books of the Collector entered as of Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Breach Canady Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 354 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 85, New No. 17197, Old Survey No. 6 and New Survey No. 8277 and bounded on the East by the Girgaum, Breech Canady Road on the West partly by the property of Haji Usman Satoni and partly by the property of Amina Naikin, on the North partly by Hamalwaddy and partly by the property of the said Haji Usman Satani and on the South by the property of Framji Pallanji Pelkhiwalla and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C War Nos. 2957, 2481, and Street Nos. 32 to 38 and 18 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

Dated this 25th day of June 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
2849 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MAHOMEDALI ABDULALI LOKHANDWALLA, late of Bombay Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant ..... Deceased.

ABDUL HUSSEIN SHAIKH ISMAILJI CHAINWALLA of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant residing near Juma Masjid, outside the Fort and (2) IBRAHIM HEPTULLABHAI LOKHANDWALLA, also of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort, the executors and Trustees named in the said will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness: NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. MEHTA.

The 20th day of June, 1919.
PAYNE & CO.,
2858 Petitioners' Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT THURSDAY AT 9-30 p.m.
TO-NIGHT THURSDAY AT 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

THE INIMITABLE ENGLISH COMEDIAN

SYDNEY JAMES

And his Unsurpassable Company of Incomparable Songsters, Dancers, Comedians, Instrumentaliste, and general Mirth and Melody Makers.

In HIS GORGEOUS EXTRAVAGANZA

PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE

A COMEDY SALAD WITH A MUSICAL DRESSING

TO-NIGHT THURSDAY, AT 9-30 p.m.
TO-NIGHT THURSDAY, AT 9-30 p.m.
TO-NIGHT THURSDAY, AT 9-30 p.m.

BOOK EARLY
BOOK EARLY

at ROSE & CO.

PIE No. 1

Thursday, Friday & Saturday June 26th 27th & 28th

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE SUNDAY 29th JUNE AT 5-30 p.m.

PIE No. 2

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday June 30th, July 1st & 2nd

SPECIAL NOTE

EACH "PIE" IS A DIFFERENT SHOW.

Plan at Rose and Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 mus be taken up before 9-15 p.m

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

THE TREMENDOUS & SENSATIONAL CLIMAX OF THE GREAT SERIAL,

"HANDS UP"

Starring the daring

RUTH ROLAND

DO NOT MISS THE LAST EPISODE.

ALSO

IMPERIAL

Presents To-Night,

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,

BABY GLORIA JOY

Another young Pathe Star in a two-part Comedy entitled,

"I WANT TO BE A LADY"

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest from Home & Abroad.

AVIATION

An extremely interesting and instructive film showing all about modern aviation.

AN ENEMY OF SOAP

By the Famous

TOTO.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

TIME:

7, 8.45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee Every Sat & Sunday 5 p.m.
Extra Show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

Look Out For

SOME STARTLING PICTURES AT THE IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR DAILY at 6-30

presents Col. Roosevelt's Play that brought America into the War.

"WOMANHOOD

The Glory of the Nation"

THIS IS THE PICTURE THAT THE GERMANS IN AMERICA TRIED TO STOP.

THE EMPIRE DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"PEGGY" A LA BILLIE BURKE
The most fascinating Girl.

"PEGGY" Her piquant beauty, her appealing feminity and the gentleness of her impersonation have made her name a household word throughout the land. Miss Burke has attained an enviable position as a screen favourite.

PEGGY" A Girl of To-day in a village of Yesterday.

A DELIGHTFUL HEROINE.

No one who sees this great Film play will blame the Scottish Minister for saying to Peggy

"WITH YOU I'D BE HAPPY IN A GRAVEYARD."

This play is a triumph worthy of the world-famous star who is featured in it.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

presents to-day and during the week.

The popular socio religious Photo-play

BILWAMANGAL

alias

BHAKTA SOORDAS

featuring

BOMBAY'S STAGE FAVOURITE

MISS GUAHAR

An extra show daily at 5-15

NEXT SATURDAY

THE PICTURE BEAUTIFUL

SIRENS OF THE SEA.

GRANDEST OF THE SERIALS OF THE DAY.

Entirely New and First Time in Bombay

"The Brass Bullet"

45,000 feet long

Commencing Thursday 26th June

1st Instalment

The World Renowned Actress

GAUHAR JAN

IS SEEN IN FOREFRONT.

Thursday, 26th June, being Mahomedan Holiday 3 Prize Matinees at 1-45; 3-30 and 5-15 and every night at 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

AMERICAN JOOSAB CINEMA

Junction of Sandhurst Road; (T. No. 2391.)

GAIETY CINEMA

(Under new Management)

The Treasure of Heaven

A film version of the Celebrated Novel of **Marie Correlli.**

The scenes are picturesque and typically English. Charming lighting effects have been introduced which enhance the photographic beauty of the film. Vigourous action, powerful plot, with a theme that will delight all.

Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday:—one show at 6-45 p.m.

Tuesday, Thursday and Friday—: 3 shows at 6-45, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Sunday, two shows, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

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Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT!

THE GREAT MILITARY MYSTERY SERIAL

PEARL of the ARMY

featuring

PEARL WHITE

FIRST 3 EPISODES

Together with a Full Programme

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

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Radical and Sure Cure

I have great pleasure in recommending Messrs. K. P. Ray & J. P. Ray Brothers' treatment for Diabetes.

My mother was suffering much from this disease but after their treatment she is perfectly cured.

They may make use of this certificate to make the public know through the newspapers

(Miss) A. SOLOMON,
Patna.

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" DHARMA "

A High Class English Monthly Magazine devoted to all subjects of interest and a rational defence of Hinduism—unique, invaluable, indispensable. Trial convinces. Yearly, Rs. 3-0.0 Half yearly, Rs. 1-8-0. For 3 months, annnas twelve, Sample copy annas four. No more postage:—

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RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ½th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides. TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle-shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

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Wholesale Chemist,
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RESHARPENED
Gillette, Clemak, Auto &c. Re. 1-8 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick Blades As. 4 each. Razors As. 8 each. All Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS, Sharpened, Toilet Re. 1-4 each Horse Re. 2-8 each. Electroplating done. MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows St. (Op. Framjee Cowasjee Institute) Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 18th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	.. ..	Nominal
,, ,, Mutton ,,	.. ..	105
General Tone of Tallow Auction.	.. ..	Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

June 25.

That the market here is a weather one was proved by the fact that light, local rain last night and this morning caused the early morning quotation for Fully Good Broach to drop to Rs. 578. The Marwari bazaar opened, however, at Rs. 582½ and quickly advanced to Rs. 587, the rain having stopped and a Japanese house buying. The advance continued to Rs. 591. After fluctuating for some time between Rs. 587 and Rs. 590, the price advanced to Rs. 592. At 4 p.m. the rate was Rs. 591½, and the price was unchanged at 5 p.m. quiet steady. Shortly after the rate declined to Rs. 590½ and slight fluctuations followed. The bazaar closed as under

The Marwari bazaar remained open to-day for forward business until 6 p.m. but the market at Colaba was closed this afternoon owing to the death of a partner of the firm of Seth Chapsi Bhana

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	589
Fully Good Beng'	July	443
Fine Oomras	July	513
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	553

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES 25TH JUNE 1919.

		Rs.
Gully Good M.G Broach	July-Aug.	590
Fully Good M.G Bengal	July	450
Fine M.G. Oomras	July	515
Good M.G Southerns	July-August	560
,, ,, ,,	Sept.-Oct.	575

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions	Super fine	F.G.	Good.	F.G F.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	..	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	..	..	..	
M.G. Oomras No. 3	..	..	..	..	
Central Provinces	..	..	..	..	
M.G. Broach	..	..	..	..	
M.G. Southerns Good Staple	..	575	565	551	,,
Sawginned Dharwar	..	..	..	..	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton proceed etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24th June 1919.

Cotton	6,833	Bales.
Wheat	11,368	Cwts
Linseed	15,143	,,
Rape etc	447	,,
Gingellyseed	502	,,
Poppyseed	103	,,
Groundnuts	1,475	,,
Castorseed	188	,,
Rice	15,386	,,
Myrabollams	277	,,
Cottonseed	40 693	,,
Mowraseed	Nil.	
Gram	787	,,
Jewar	3,226	,,
Maize	Nil.	
Barley	Nil.	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerces.

Bombay, June 25th, 6.p.m.

Ready:	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	74 0 0	..
,, ,, Cawnpore 10-30	73 0 0	..
,, Karachi Bengal	75 0 0	..
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	17 8 0	..
,, ,, Cawnpore	17 0 0	..
,, Yellow Cawnpore	17 0 0	..
Linseed Brown Bold	22 6 0	23 4 0
,, Thin	21 14 0	21 12 9
Teelseed White 85-15	110 0 0	..
,, Gajar 75-25	105 0 0	..
,, Gajar 50-50	105 0 0	..
,, Black	93 0 0	..
Poppyseed White	22 0 0	23 0 0
Groundnuts	112 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 8 0	..
Barley	48 0 0	..
Castorseed	85 0 0	..

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, June 25th.

	Rate Rs as. p
Davids No. 10	1 1 8
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 4
Currambhai No.12½	1 1 6
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay June 25th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphe	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	235
American Dollars	261
Hongkong ,,	208½
Shanghai	316½
Japan	123
Singapore	136

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 25.

BULLION.

Bar gold, Rs. 29/8.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/8 3/8
D. D. on France, 241.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 260/8.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 124.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 120/8.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 208/8
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 316/8.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 260/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22. 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rate:
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady to firm with good business passing both for July and August settlements.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadesi 2390, Swan 767/8, Simplex 525, Shapurji 132/8, Madhowji 2390, Kohinoor 1520, Currimbhoy 437/8, Kastoorchand 1100, Finlay 670, Fazulbhoy 860, David 672/8, Crescent 261/4, Colaba 1790, Century 507/8, By. Deying 1607/8, Bundi 59/8, Cen. Mining 414/8, Katna Ord. 350, Katni Defd. 1830, Alcocks 872/8, Tata Old Defd. 1345, Tata Ord. 261/4, Tata New Defd. 650, Shivrajpur 145, Bv Burma 1015, Bt. Burma Petro; 27/12, By. Tramway 795, By. Steam 427/8, Tata Hydro 1535, Tata Oil 352/8, Tata Bank 59/8.

The following are the rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2395, Swan 770, Simplex 532/8, Shapurji 130, Madhowji 2385, Kohinoor 1520, Currimbhoy 440, Kastoorchand 1150, Finlay 670, Fazulbhoy 860, David 680, Crescent 260, Colaba 1805, Century 510, By. Deying 1625, Bundi 59/4, Cen. Mining 42, Katni Ord. 350, Katni Defd. 1830, Alcocks 872/8, Tata O. 125, Tata Old Defd. 1345, Tata New Defd. 650, Shivrajpur 46, By. Burma 1012/8, Bt. Burma Petro, 28/4 Bv. Steam 427/8, Tata Hydro, 1540, Tata Bank 59/4, Tata Oil 350.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

There was more business doing in jute share market to-day, prices firming up all round. Coals shares were steady, certain stocks being in request and improving in prices. A fairly large turnover took place in miscellaneous and industrial shares, British Burma Petroleums being in demand. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansra 31-4, Central Collieries 25, Chatabar 15-4, Kuardi 28-4, Patmohna 22-8, Standard 58, Suratand 17-4.

Jute:—Auckland 432-8, Fort William 400, Courepore 965, Howrah 48, Kamarhatty 880, Kanknarrah 784, Lawrence 583 s.l., National 404 s.l., Reliance 454.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 27-8 ex dividend cum rights, Atlas Construction 18, Bengal Bonded Warehouse 166, Bengal Potteries 5 p, Bengal Brass 16-8, British Burma Petroleum 30-8, Cossipore Cotton Ginning 35-4, Hooghly Flour 38-8, Indian Iron and Steel 38 p, Indo Burma Tin 19-4, Indian Tanneries 15, Indian Standard Wagon 30 p, Kamarhatty Engineering (new) 45, Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ld. 20-4, Mackenzie & Co. 3-4, Orissa Cement 20, Peaces Slipway 3 p, Premier Oil 20, Shahadar Delhi Saharanpur Railway 111, Tata Industrial Bank 34-12 p, Titaghur Paper 384 ex divd., Thornycroft (India) Ltd. 15-8 p, Triton Insurance 76-8.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-10 Rs. 69-14 and small lots at Rs. 70 to Rs. 70-4. 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-1921 at 100 p.c.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 24.

The rice market was closed to-day, owing to the death in a Bombay merchant's family.

Influenza & Plague Treatment.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
FEVER DROPS (Influenza and all sorts of Fever)	big	1 0	small 0 5
PLAGUE SOLUTION (Specific for Plague)	.. ..	.. ....	0 10
GERMICIDE—(General Preventive for Plague and Fever)	..	....	0 10
BUBO OINTMENT (Buboes of Plague)	.. .. ..	....	0 5
COLOGNE WATER (3 oz. Nett)	.. ..	.. ..	1 0

Ask for Pamphlet and Catalogue.

THE IONIC PHARMACY

22-24, C. P. STREET, FORT. NEAR HONGKONG BANK

DO YOU KNOW?

From where to get at economical prices, the good garments, Uniforms and Old Waterproof Coats, for Chauffeurs, Coachmen, Grooms, Hamals, Malees and Domestic servants?

YES. Go to

K. C. MARROTT,

189-91, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

BOMBAY.

THE SUBMARINES AND

BOVRIL

By Appointment

During the War food supplies were greatly restricted in the United Kingdom owing to the submarine blockade, and Bovril was so indispensable to the soldiers, wounded, and the people that it had to be retained in the British Isles, where it is made, or sent to the fighting fronts.

Fresh supplies of Bovril have now arrived and there is no longer any need to make shift with substitutes which lack its unique vital and energising properties.

Bovril is the food whose body-building powers have been proved by independent scientific experiments to be from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

Wana-Ranee Reg'd

The Perfume of Ceylon

Wana-Ranee is the latest triumph of the perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.

The Wana-Ranee series of toilet aids is most complete. They consist of Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Brilliantine, Dental Cream, Face Powder, Toilet Cream, Soap, Bath Crystals, Sachets and Cachous. Every article is of the best quality and all have the delicious fragrance of the original perfume.

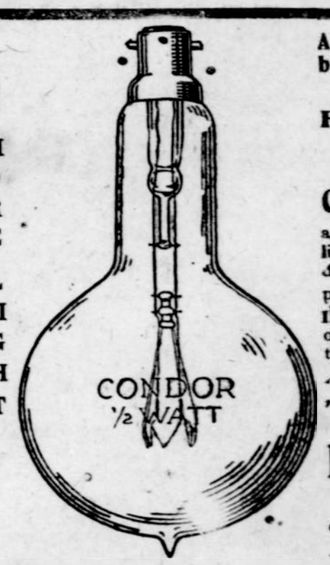
Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON

DISTILLERS OF PERFUMES NEWGATE ST. LONDON

MORE LIGHT LESS CURRENT



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FOR **Efficiency in factories easy reading, in churches, libraries, yards; stores, and STATIONS**

The

CONDOR ½ WATT LAMPS

are manufactured to give a bright light with little current. The Condor, unlike the ordinary lamp, concentrates its light upon one point. Its light is pure white, steady and INTENSE, and its luminous power is, more over, about 10 times greater than that of the ordinary lamp.

Ask us for any further particulars you may require about these 'CURRENT SAVING' lamps

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Electrical Engineering Co.

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C..B.619 BOMBAY.

COSSI SILK for one Complete Suit

Rs. 7/8 & 12/8, Superior 19- & 20/-

SAMPLE AS. 4

which will be deducted while executing the order.

KHAKI COSSI SILK SOCKS & CYCLING HOSE

Rs. 7/12 & 15/- per Dozen. Thick Stuff Rs. 9/- & 18/- per Dozen.

Orders less than 6 Pairs cannot be Executed.

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the best, the choicest and the finest Tea in the world.

Sweet in flavour, and nice in liquor and excellent in effect.

It invigorates, refreshes and exhilarates.

Please TRY IT ONCE and PATRONISE IT ALWAYS.

BOLOMA TEA Co.,

226B, BOWBAZAR STREET,

CALCUTTA.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 26TH OF JUNE, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1230-16—Dik M and K, Mahomed Bux Rahim Bux v Bai Umdabai and anr, M B Chothia.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMERCIAL REPORT.

327-04—Jehangir G and B, Hassanalli Mahomedalli and ors v Lookhmanji Ismailji and ors, Payne and Co, Jeh G and B.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1032-19—Payne and Co, Vrajlal Ratanji a firm v Karsandas Dharamsey a firm Mulla and M, Tyabjee D and Co, Part heard.

79-19—Motichand and D, Messrs Shantilal Bholabhai a firm v Messrs Narandas Raghunathdas a firm, Mehta D and L, Part heard 21-6-19.

230-19—Motichand and D, Oghadbhai Manji Mehta v Furdunji Khurshedji Mody and Sons a firm, Mulla and M.

188-19—Madh K and Ch, Durgadas Brijmohan a firm v Kedarnath Bhagwandas a firm, Shroff and Din.

307-19—Mulla and Mulla, Basprabhapa Ghatvalli a firm v Kasturchand Nanchand a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

364-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Manilal Vadilal a firm v Lallubhai Chaganlal, Khandvalla and Co.

417-19—Mans H M and Co, Chabildas Nathoobhai a firm v Nathubhai Maganlal a firm, Mulji and Th.

436-19.—Ard H D & Co., Chhabildas Nathoobhai a firm v. Messrs Haji Valli Mahomed Musa Motiwalla a firm, Mer K & Co.

439-19.—Shroff & Din, Morarji Sunderji v. Kasturbhai Sankalchand a firm, Amin & Desai.

442-19.—Shroff & Din, Vithaldas Motiram Gupta v. Motilal Pragji a firm, N C Dalal.

443-19.—Mer K & Co., Dorabji Warden & Co. a firm, Gordhandas Kalljanji Mehta D & L.

488-19.—Patell & Ez. Uderam Premsukhdas a firm v. Shambhoonath Narrotamdas a firm, Mer K & Co.

634-19.—Purshotam & Co., Thacker Raghunathdas Deoraj & Co. a firm v. Thacker Bhanji Horji & Co. a firm, Dikshit M & K.

691-19.—Mehta D & L, Vijbhukandas Gulabdas a firm v. Jagmohan Hansraj a firm, Payne & Co.

713-19.—Capt. & V, Hearseh Vaidya & Co. a firm v. Champsey Dosst & Co. a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

741-19.—Mulla & Mulla, Jehangir Jiwanji Gazdar v. The Omiar Founding & Engineering Works Co. Ld., Craw B & Co.

777-19.—Bhai K & G, Girdharlal Ambalal a firm v. Gopaldas Ranchordas Khandvalla & Co.

393-19.—Mulla & Mulla, Tribhowandas Bhagwandas v. Messrs Bhogilal Gulabchand & Co., a firm, Motichand & D.

1751-18—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Docrat Raja and Co a firm v Damji Asmal Patel and anr, Motichand and D.

406-19—Mulla and M, Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed v Chhabildas Nathoobhai a firm, Mans H M and Co.

411-19—Mulla and M, Ardeshir Sheriar Irani v Messrs Padamsey Jethabhai a firm Ard H D and Co.

437-19—Mans H M and Co, Chhabildas Nathoobhai a firm v Govindram Vallabhram a firm, Khandvalla and Co.

539-19—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Fulchand Matrumal a firm v Messrs Ambalal Bhugwandas a firm, Khandvalla and Co.

599-19—Mer K and Co, Jamnadas Harprasad a firm v Govindram Vallabhram a firm, Khandvalla and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES

115-18—Merwanji K and Co, Banubai Framji Commissariat v Manilal Jugaldas, Little and Co, Part heard.

460-18—Chit M and K, Laloobhai Dayabhai a firm v Badrinath Sitaram a firm, Ragh and Co.

55-17.—Edg G W & Co., The Indian Bleaching Dyeing and Printing Works Co. & anr v. Messrs Ramdas Sunderji a a firm, Bhai K & G. As Part heard, 16-6-19.

S C 49-17.—Edg G W & Co., The Cresant Mills Co. Ld. & anr, Messrs. Ramdas Sunderji a firm, Bhai K and G. as Part heard 16-6-19.

114-18.—Mulla and M, Messrs Dinshaw Namdar & Co. a firm v. A K Eshoo & Co. a firm, C P D Cunha.

127-18. Ardeshir H D & Co., Dharamchand Panalal a firm v. Ramjiwan Mvatia, Pandia & Co.

825-18.—Judah & S, Atmaram Bapuji Kargulkar and anr, Pandurang Balkrishna Pathak, Vachha & Co.

871-18.—Vachha and Co., Pandurang Balkrishna Pathack v. Sadashiv Bhalchadra Pathak & ors, Judah & Co.

864-17.—Daphtary F and D, S K Kelavkar v. Kashinath D Khote & Co., a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

536-18.—Madhowji K & Ch, Shivnarayen Buldeodas a firm v. Messrs Purshottam Goculdas a firm, Captain & V.

168-18.—Mulla and M, Mathurdas Manji v. Messrs Pragdas Budhsen a firm, Vachha and Co.

162-17.—Ardehir H. D. & Co., Rustomji Sethna & anr, The Secretary of State for India in Council, J C G Bowen, For Postponment.

156-18.—Chitnis M & K, Yeshwadabai v. Janardhan Raghunath Warik, Manecklal and K.

1211-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Nandlal Bridhichand v. Kaniram Chandanmal a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

1035-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Nandlal Bridhichand v Kaniram Chandanmal a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1068-19—Dubash and Co, Jerup Teja and Co a firm v Pragmal Liladhar.

FOR HEARING EVEDENCE ON MOTION (IN COURT.)

130-17—Sabnis and G, Vallabhdas Laxmidas Thacker v Udowji Laxmidas Thaker, Surajmal and Co.

805-17—Surajmal and Co, Udowji Laxmidas Thacker v Bai Vellabai alias Laxmibai widow, In person a pauper.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

895-18—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Vakil Brothers a firm v The Jivraj Baloo Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Edg G W and Co.

610-18—M B Chothia, Memsee Ali Habib v Messrs Jethabhai Hirji a firm, Mer K and Co.

S C Ct 498/10384-18—Mer K and Co. Katas Morarji and ors v Memon Ali Habib M B Chothia.

1209-17—Malvi M R and Co, Mariamboo and and v Hassanalli Mahomedalli and ors, S A Tyabji.

245-18—Kharas and Co, Shridhar Harsamal Potdar v Gopaldas Nagardas Shroff, Edg G W and Co.

347-18—Mulla and Mulla Vallabhdas Ramji v Devji Sheodas Patel, Muljis and Tha.

16-18—Mehta D and L, Bhat Gordhandas Kallyanji v Messrs Vithaidas Pranjivandas and Co a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

564-18—Payne and Co, Mathuradas Goculdas v The Bombay Cotton Exchange Co Ltd and ors, Matu J and M.

944-18—Ard H D and Co, Kashinath Govind Navare and anr v Shankar Dattatraya Prabhavalkar, Bhimji and Co.

949-18—Chit M and K, Lirubai widow v Dwarkadas Jinabhai and anr, Jeh M and S, Ard H D and Co.

960-18—Mehta D and L, Messrs Jethmal Devkaran a firm v Messrs Maganlal Kallianji, Ragh N and Co.

972-18—Payne and Co, Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna v Mahamed Haji Aboo, Wadia G and Co.

985-18—Moti and Devi, Bai Gulab v Nanabhai Anupram Bhat, Unwalla P and P.

S C Ct 41/14612.—18—Moti and Devi, Shivraj Gulabchand and ors v Moti Ramji and ors, Madh K and Ch, Capt and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

647-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Chunilal Amthalal a firm v Kantilal Hiralal a firm, Mulji and Th.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

886-15—Ard H D and Co, Bai Manubai and anr v A W Campbell and anr, Wadia G and Co, Against 1st defendant only.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

418-18.—Malvi H & Co., Lakhmidas Tribhowandas & ors v. Mathuradas Mulchand Parekh, Ardeshir H D & Co., Part heard, 19-6-19.

1748-18.—Malvi M R and Co., Lakhmidas Tribhowandas & ors, v. Mathurdas Mulchand Parekh, Ardeshir H D & Co

495-18.—Pandia & Co., Messrs Keshawlal Bros & Co., a firm v. Messrs. Devanchand & Co., a firm, Kharas and Co., Part heard, 16-6-19.

843-17.—Daphtary F and D, Dayabhai Chimanlal a firm v. Dharamsey Meghji and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Shroff and D, Tyabji D & Co., As part heard, 17-6-19.

S C 876-18.—Ard H D & Co., Ueeamchand Hushiarmal v. Desoomal Malamal Soonderdas.

477-18.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Hentoolla Abdul Hussein Abdul Kadar Norbhoy, Merwanji & Co.

1442-17—Judah and S, Sadashivrao Bhawanrao Kadam and ors v Ramchandra Krishnarao Dalvi and ors, Bhimji and Co.

503-18—M B Chothia, Ahmed E Moosa a firm v Sha Manilal Vadilal a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

773-18—Matubhai J and M, Harilal Mansukram Parekh v Sorabji Bomanji Kapadia and ors, Payne and Co, Amin and D. Not to be called on till 24-6-19

1773-18—Khandvala and Co, Mohanlal Ugarchand v Manilal Gordhan a firm,

1887-18—Khandwalla and Co, Parbhudas Purshotamdas v Heymchand Jairam,

1920-18—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Manilal Purnanand and Co.

933-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas Vithaldas a firm v Chunilal Motichand and ors, Khandwalla and Co. and ors v Tarachand Murlidhar a firm and ors, Kanga and S.

1059-17—Mulla and M, Pascoal Salvadore Nunis v Arthur Harris, Little and Co, For postponement.

40-19—Merwanji K and Co, Framji Hormusji Sethna v Isaac Maine, Craigie and C.

506-18—Daph F and D, Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v Abdul Hussein Tarachand and Co a firm and anr, Bhai K and G.

489-18.—Sham M & H. Popatlal Mulchand & anr v. Laxambai widow, M B Chothia.

758.—Bhimji & Co., Messrs Padamsey Goculdas a firm v. Messrs. Ghatoolal Amrutlal & Co. a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

994-17.—Shroff & Din, Mirza Mahomed Sharzi v. Messrs Dhansey Manji & Co. a firm Mer H & D.

149-02—Madh K and Ch, Bai Harakh and anr v Tribhowandas Pragji and anr, Amin and D, Madh K and Ch.

482-18—Purnanand and Club, Sonibai v Tribhowandas Pragji and anr, Amin & D, Madh K and Ch.

The "Rangoon Times" states that Mr. John Gillespie of Glasgow has been appointed full time consulting engineer to the Burmah Oil Company in London.

GRIEVANCES OF STEAMER PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye has placed the public travelling on the Bombay Steam Navigation Co's. steamers under a deep debt of gratitude by his notice of a motion in the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council recommending the Government to take immediate steps to remedy their grievances. The most pressing grievance is the overcrowding, human beings are packed like sardine on the deck before the steamer sails from the starting point, leaving the passengers at the intermediate ports hardly any room to stand. The scene is rendered more pitiable when the steamer calls at a night port, men, women and children tumble—rather than **walk—on deck wading through human heads,** lands and legs searching for their luggage and for each other, and when fresh arrivals come on board the confusion is worse confounded. Overcrowding is more in evidence on steamers returning to Bombay. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., have so far shown utter callousness for the comforts and convenience of the passengers travelling by their boats. They have a practical monopoly of the coast traffic and it is no wonder that they are so very indifferent to the many complaints that have been made to them from time to time, a stereotyped reply to the effect that "you are under misapprehension" or "you are misinformed" is received for all complaints. As a case in point I give the following extract from a reply received from the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., in regard to overcrowding and other grivances of passengers on a certain boat, which I had once occasion **to bring to their notice, being myself** passenger on that boat:—

"The grievances complained of appear to have been written under a misapprehension of the actual conditions obtaining at coast ports specially as regards the bulk of the passenger traffic carried by our steamers.

"*Number of passengers.* This, as you **are apparently not aware, is regulated by** the Government Department who grant steamers a certificate to carry a certain number of passengers. The s.s. Sabarmati during this voyage had a full complement of passengers due to the advent of the monsoon and fewer sailings to Mangalore than usual owing to Government impressment of our steamers and no extra steamer to relieve the congestion could be sent owing to our reduced fleet. It is the usual practice of our agents to wire intermediate ports not to book passengers whenever steamers have **taken the full number of passengers.**

The above extract is particularly interesting at this time, in view of the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye's notice of motion above referred to. If the B. S. N. Co., have strictly adhered to the number of passengers allowed by the Government Department, and the number represents anything akin to that carried by their boats to and from ports south of Bombay for the past few **years, then the Government Department,** when alloting the certificates to the B. S. N. boats, either did not think that their boats would be required to carry the maximum limit of passengers or did not give consideration for the comforts of the passengers and absolutely overlooked the fact that the passengers have to carry a certain amount of luggage with them. In either case the grievance is not irremediable.

The B. S. N. Co., have had the monopoly of the coast traffic for a long time and it is high time that some enterprising capitalists came forward and started a rival Company. The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., which has just been formed can profitably turn their attention in this direction.—Yours, etc.,

A PASSENGER.

Bombay, June 24.

The Sub-Registrars of Madras have submitted a memorial to His Excellency the Governor describing the hard nature of their work and the inadequacy of remuneration and praying for improvement of status.

(Continued from column 4.)

Co., 500 bales cotton Sumarbhai Nathoobhai & Co, 100 bales cotton R M Nathoo.

S S Ganges Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton Dossa & Co, 200 bales cotton Hirji Nensey & Co, 300 bales cotton Mirajmal Mothai & Co., 200 bales cotton Patel Bros, 200 bales cotton Khachand Devchand & Co, 250 bales cotton Cursetji Bomanji & Co, 700 bales cotton Tuasa Cotton Trading, 200 bales cotton Sassoon J David & Co, 2,100 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, 200 bales cotton M Kalyanmull, 200 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha, 200 bales cotton Lakhamsey Damji & Co.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe—2,600 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, 200 bales cotton M Kalyanmull, 500 bales cotton Rall Bros, 200 bales cotton Sassoon J David & Co, 1,300 bales cotton Tuasa Cotton Trading Co, 300 bales cotton Cursetji Bomanji & Co, 54 cwts copiate 25 cwts colombo roots E F Navarana, 500 bales cotton Khachand Devchand & Co, 200 bales cotton Patel Bros, 100 bales cotton Bruel & Co, 300 bales cotton Mirajmal Motilal & Co, 200 bales cotton Hirji Nensey & Co, 500 bales cotton G Dossa & Co, 200 bales cotton Lakhamsey Damji & Co.

S S Kirin Maru for Nagasaki—300 bales cotton Hukmichand Rambhagat & Co.

S S Burma Maru for Osaka—300 bales cotton K Yoshikawa, 1,100 bales cotton N M K Kaisha, 400 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Kirin Maru for Osaka—200 bales cotton Joosub Peermohamed, 900 bales cotton Nishimatsu & Co.

S S Ganges Maru for Osaka—500 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha, 200 bales cotton K Yoshikawa, 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Kasada Maru for Yokohama—25 cwts gallnuts C M Bhesania & Co.

S S Ganges Maru for Yokohama—800 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha, 500 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Yokkaichi—1,500 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kasha, 1,000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Kirn Maru for Yokkaichi—82 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Dilwara for Shanghai—100 bales cotton twist W H Brady & Co, 100 bales cotton grey twist Sassoon J David & Co, 100 bales cotton grey twist J David.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong—35 cwts almonds N C Bhesania & Co, 4 cases cassia lignea Rutonji Jehangir & Co.

S S Kirin Maru for Hongkong—21 bales cotton grey twist J David.

S S Burma Maru for Hongkong—500 bales cotton grey twist Currimbhoy & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 25.

S S Lhasa—Woollatt—Karachi, June 23.
S S Kifunezan Maru—Sato—Singapore, June 27.

DEPARTURS.

June 25.

S S Kasado Maru—Yanaji—Kobe.
S S Elysia—Kinnaird—Liverpool and Glasgow
S S Calcutta—Jutting—Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Glender for Antwerp.
Steamer Nore for Calcutta

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 959 tons, Captain A. E. Woollatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 15 passengers, which port she had left on 23rd instant.

S. S. Kifunezan Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kifunezan Maru, 1,943 tons, Captain S Sato, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore with a general cargo, which port she had left on 7th instant.

S. S. Calcutta:—The T. M. Company's steamer Calcutta, 3,537 tons, Captain C. V. B Jutting, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Karoa, Captain F. A. Bond, arrived here from Melbourne, weather experienced during the voyage light monsoon weather from Colombo.

S. S. Lhasa, Captain A. E. Woollatt, arrived here from Karachi, weather experienced during the voyage, moderate monsoon.

S. S. Kifunezan Maru, Captain S. Sato, arrived here from Singapore, weather experienced during the voyage, almost cloudy and S. W. strong monsoon

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 25th June, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A Kiria Maru	Kobe	30-6-19	..N Y Kaisha
B Ocklobaria	Rangoon	26-6-19	..M M & Co
C & E Dilwara	Shanghai	27-6-19	..M M & Co
D & E Calcutta	Rangoon	25-6-19	..M M & Co
F Ganges Maru	Japan	5-7-19	..O S Kaisha
H Utopia	N F	N F	..H S Shustary & Co
K Sicilia	N F	N F	..M M & Co
L & M Surat	N F	N F	..T M & Co
N Rejaz	N F	N F	..M M & Co
O Babreln	Aden	26-6-19	..T M & Co
P Faviganana	N F	N F	..M Italiana
Q Lhasa	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Outside M			
Hunts Castle	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
K Iras	N F	N F	..H Shustary & Co

HARBOUR WALLS

Oporto	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Sabarmati	Bhawnagar	25-6-19	..K N & Co
Netrav ti	Karachi	26-6-19	..K N & Co

MERE WEATHER DRY DOCK.

Culna	Karachi	26-6-19	..M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Showka Maru	Marseilles	30-6-19	..O S Kaisha
3 Kasado Maru	Kobe	25-6-19	..O S Kaisha
4 Porto di Alissandretta	Genoa	8-7-19	..M Italiana
5 Antar	Port Sudan	N F	..T M & Co
6 Ula	N F	N F	..M M & Co
7 Burma Maru	Hongkong	5-7-19	..O S Kaisha
12 Novara	London	27-6-19	..M M & Co
14 Dwarka	Karachi	26-6-19	..M M & Co
15 Lightning	P Gulf	30-6-19	..M M & Co
16 Kasara	N F	N F	..M M & Co
100-Ton Crane			
Sodeganra Maru	N F	N F	..A M Jerwanjee & Co
Itola	N F	N F	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Umta	Rangoon	30-6-19	..M M & Co
3 Shuja	Busra	25-6-19	..T M & Co
4 Chakdina.	Suez	28-6-19	..M M & Co
Jetty-end Mutire	Busra	29-6-19	..M M & Co
5 Baroda	Busra	26-6-19	..M M & Co
6 Karva	London	26-6-19	..M M & Co
7 Otnello	Marseilles	3-7-19	..J Finlay & Co
8 Plassy	London	25-6-19	..M M & Co
Offaise			
10 Vasna	Busra	25-6-19	..M M & Co
10 Karadeniz	Suez	30-6-19	..D R I M
11 Banca	Rangoon	28-6-19	..M M & Co
11 Clan Lindsay	Glasgow	4-7-19	..J Finlay & Co
12 Hermelin	Hongkong	30-6-19	..R I M
12 War Isis	London	15-7-19	..D R I M
13 Jehangir	Yokohama	28-6-19	..D R I M
15 Sandakha	Busra	25-6-19	..K N & Co
18 Barjora	Basrah	25-6-19	..M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Graf Shongaroff	N F	N F	..J Finlay & Co
Versova	Suez	28-5-19	..M M & Co

IMPORTS.

June, 25.

S S Othelo from Hull, Agents James Finlay & Co—8 casks 7 cases lead pipes, 22 rolls sheet lead, 22 bales worsted yarn, 238 bags 140 crts bottles, 4 d/s turpentine, 90 d/s phenoid, 48 bundles flanges, 200 bags wool, 30 casks blue colour, 50 d/s castor oil, 950 brls alum, 6 brls grease, 285 cases washing blue, 60 d/s turpentine subs, 241 cases metal polish, 4,186 kegs 126 cases paint, 125 casks dry colour, 260 d/s varnish block, 20 d/s varnish, 996 d/s linseed oil, 848 steel plates, 2,750 bundles steel sheets, 3,013 bundles steel hoops, 200 d/s meats foot oil, 1,500 bundles block steel sheets, 40 steel channels, 350 steel plates.

S S Favingnana from Genoa Marutima, Italiana S N Co—10 cases artificial silk yarn, 7 cases beachwood in boards, 12 cases extract of tomato, 7 packages stationery, 240 cases 6 brls wine, 15 bundles ivory, 4 cases galatine. 15 cases alabaster, 100 packages glue, 125 bags 59 packages gum arabic, 4 cases medicines, 2 cases confectionery, 5 bales 2 cases 420 packages cotton goods, 1 case 57 casks colour, 21 cases marble works, 75 cases vermouth, 32 packages 77 bales cigarettes paper, 59 cases silk waste yarn, 2 cases gloves, 160 cases liquari, 590 crts marble tiles, 3 cases chocolates, 5,306 bgs almonds, 776 slabs 3,994 pieces 16 block marble.

EXPORTS.

June, 25.

S S Navara for Londodn—107 cwts cardamams A Laduck.

S S Plassy for London—5 bales woolen carpets Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co.

S S Othelo for Hull.—4,005 cwts cotton seed Bombay Company, 4,000 cwts linseed 500 cwts niger seed 200 cwts kurdu seed A Durst, 2,000 cwts cotton seed Khimji Keshavji & Co.

S S Glendhu for Antwerp—2,000 tons manganese ore King King & Co.

S S Shokva Maru for Marseilles for transit to Barcelona—18 bales cotton N Hurikison & Co.

S S Porto di Alessandretta for Genoa—350 bales cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S Favignana for Genoa—1,700 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Favignana for Naples—2,000 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Kirin Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton Mamraj Rambhagat, 200 bales cotton Narandas V Dossa, 200 bales cotton Jethabhai Dewji &

(Continued in column 8.)

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Jointings of every description
Ontra brand Balata Beltings
Nicolson's Files and small tools
Ebonite Sheets and Rods
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& Canvas Hoses
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Yates "Medal" Brake Linings
Lapping for steam pipes
Impervo Waterproof Dressing
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India Rubber Sheets and Insertion Cloth
Tender feed pipes
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EVERY ONE IS IN NEED

23,000 TESTIMONIALS

have been received in praise of the wonderful "Amritdhara," having cured diseases as detailed below:—

Acidity
Asthma
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Cholera
Constipation
Diarrhoea
Dyspepsia
Earache
Eczema
Flatulence
Fevers
Gout
Gonorrhoea
Hydrocele
Heartburns
Indigestion
Insomnia
Joint troubles
Jaundice
Kidney diseases
Lumbago
Liver troubles
Malaria
Mumps
Nausea
Neurasthenia
Otorrhoea
Otalgia
Pneumonia
Pulmonary troubles
Quartan
Quinsy
Rheumatism
Ringworm
Sciatica
Scarlet fever
Tuberculosis
Toothache
Urinary diseases
Ulcers
Vomitting
Venereal diseases
Wounds
Worms in the belly
Yaws
Ava-skin
Zymotic diseases

And many more too numerous to mention here.

ONE TESTIMONIAL.

OUTTRUM.

"Dear Sir,—I have found 'Amritdhara' working wonderfully the few cases I have tried

Yours faithfully,
Rai S. C. NAIK Bahadur

Of such a medicine which should be a one-in all remedy for nearly all diseases which generally attack young or old, male or female, which may be kept in a corner of one's pocket with the belief that a never-failing doctor is with him. Thank God that He had bestowed upon Kavi Vinod, Vaidya Bhushan Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma, a well-known Vaidya of Lahore, a medicine which is a boon to humanity, a panacea; a best household medicine:

Regd.—"AMRITDHARA"—Regd.

an unfailing remedy to cure nearly ALL DISEASES and All Pains due to whatever cause. Never think it is an ordinary quack medicine. It is a perfect, potent, and powerful preparation to combat diseases: Doctors, Hakeems, Vaids and men of standing and merit all over India sing the glory of our "AMRITDHARA," in curing diseases, their patients suffered from. Amritdhara kills diseases, cuts the root cause of diseases, allays pains, tones your health, averts danger, and in a word gives NEW HOPE, NEW LIFE, NEW HEALTH and a fresh lease of life to you. Do keep a phial handy. It will work wonders, you never dreamt of. Descriptive book "AMRIT" free. Ask for it to-day. Don't forget to write for this FREE Book.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails Steamer Nore with the outward Mails of the 5th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per s.s. Earyalus via Negapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

Ball at Government House, Ganeshkhind at 9-30 p.m.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S. S. Kasado Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 26.

Mails for Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Delmara, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

Mail Steamer Nore with the outward Mails of the 5th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

Garden Party at Government House, Ganeshkhind at 5 p.m.

B. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	10	50	18	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7	15	19	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi Express	8	30	2	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C I Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	0
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	50	21	0
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	20

Domestic Occurrence.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. Hosseinbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee regrets his inability to reply individually to the large number of letters of condolence, sympathizing with him in his bereavement in loss of his wife and therefore hereby begs to tender his acknowledgments to all his kind friends.

DEATH.

BHATIA.—Mr. Dwarkadas Khetsey Kara, yesterday at his residence, Cutch Castle Sandhurst Road. Oothamana Ceremony will be performed to-day at 3 p.m. (B. T.).

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE SOCIETY.

The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), to-morrow.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association, will if there be sufficient number of students, be held this year on or about the 21st July next. All those wishing to join the Class are requested to send in their applications to the Honorary Secretary of the Association, Municipal Offices, by the 10th of July next. A nominal fee of Rs. 10 will be charged and the course of lectures will last for 3 or 4 months. Lectures are delivered in the evening after 5.45 p.m. (S. T.) twice a week. Certificates and and prizes are given to the candidates successful at the examination.

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Tuesday was 157 as against 124 on the corresponding day of last year. Small-pox registered 2 attacks and 2 deaths, and cholera 1 attack and 2 deaths.

FOUND DEAD IN A HATCH.

The Coroner Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the death of Tribhovandas Vallabharam, aged 55, who was killed by a fall in the s.s. Hejaz on the 23rd instant. When the hatch No. 4 was opened on the 24th the deceased was found lying dead below. The skull had been broken by the fall. The jury returned a verdict of death by the deceased having apparently fallen accidentally into the hatchway on the steamer.

VICTIMS OF A LAND SHIP.

The Coroner also held an inquest touching the deaths of Balloo Sidhu and six others, all quarrymen working at New Sewri Road. The deceased were working in a quarry on the 24th June when some tin was of rocks fell on them and killed them. The accident was due to a landship. The men were extricated from the debris after a great deal of labour, and their bodies were found cut to pieces. The jury returned a verdict in similar terms.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. KAROA.

The following is a list of passengers who will sail to-day from Bombay per s.s. Karoa:—

Mr and Mrs J C Abbott and Miss, Mr C W Buckler, Mrs Buckler and 2 children, Mr R G Campbell, Mr W J Campbell, Mr H Carus, Mr G H Cooke, Mr R J Cornelius, Mrs J H Coyle, 2 Misses, child and infant, Mrs H Fawcett, Mr H Grundy, Miss A M Headstorm, Mr and Mrs Henderson and child, Mr A M Sims, Mrs W R G Smith, Mr W C Vine, Mr and Mrs C Atkinson, Miss H Bjornstad, Mr A F Lawlor, Miss A Francis, Mr W Steeple, Miss Mitchell, Mrs A Mair, Mr Schofield, Mr D R Hughes, Mr E G Rodwell, Mr J Hughes, Mr and Mrs G E Hill, Rev E S Jelly and son, Mrs Andrews, 2 infants and nurse, Mr. J. H. Saunders, Mr. Owen, Mr. Ashworth and Mr. A. H. Luard.

MAHARASHTRA C. C. v. C. L. DEPOTS SPORTS CLUB.

This match was played on Saturday the 21st inst. on the Depot Ground at Dadar, between the Sports Club, C. L. Depot and the Maharastra C.C., and resulted in a draw.

The following is the score:—

MAHARASTRA C. C.

P. G. Dadarkar, 6; V. G. Dalvi, 3; R. S. Gaokar, 16; S. S. Rangnekar, 6; B. K. Keluskar, 16; A. V. Bhatkar, not out, 61; S. D. Khatu, 5; P. V. Vanpal, 0; D. P. Pathare, 3; H. R. Navalkar, 5; and S. S. Paradi, 0. Extras, 18; Total 143.

SPORTS CLUB C. L. DEPOT.

Kelkar, 25; Rege, 15; Gondambe, 22; Vaidya, 3; Sequera, 0; Narvekar, 1; Reckettes, 6; Daniel, not out, 3; Abdul Rahiman, not out, 3; Varma and Thakur did not bat; Extras 10; Total (for 7 wickets), 88.

BRANDING A WIFE.

HUSBAND GETS 6 MONTHS HARD LABOUR.

While convicting an accused named Vishnu Mahadeo Matre, a carpenter, charged by Sub-Inspector Shirazi with causing grievous hurt to his wife Kashibai, aged 15, by branding her with a red-hot iron ladle, Mr. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, remarked that the complainant was very cruelly branded all over her body and the offender deserved to be punished severely.

It appeared that the accused suspected his wife of unfaithfulness and on the 16th instant at midnight he tied her hands and feet with a piece of string and gagged her mouth by putting a bundle of lint in it and then branded her with a red-hot iron ladle, causing altogether thirteen burns, on her face and body.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the wounds were made by the complainant herself, in order to bring him into trouble.

The Magistrate, however, considering that in such cases it was difficult to procure eye-witnesses, believed the prosecution evidence and convicted and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A BOY'S MISADVENTURE.

IN JUMPING OFF FROM A MOVING TRAM.

On Tuesday at 6 p.m. two Portuguese boys named Jacinto D'Souza and Rodolph Corho, residing at the Railway Hotel, were coming to the hotel by tram. When the tram stopped at the Charni Road junction the younger lad Rodolph got down, but the elder boy remained, in the car. When the tram was in motion and had come in front of the Railway Hotel he tried to jump off, with the result that he lost his balance and both his feet came under the wheels of the trailer car, unnoticed by the conductor driver, as well as the passengers. He was picked up by a waiter of the hotel who saw him, and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that all the toes of the right foot and two toes of the left foot were squashed and there were also lacerated wounds on the left foot. The right foot, it is stated, will have to be amputated. The lad, who is of 14 years of age, has been detained in the hospital.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Chandkhan charged one Rama Santhoo, a dock-labourer, with possessing without any license or permit 2 lbs. and 12 ozs. of opium, valued at Rs. 110, found concealed on his person when he was searched on suspicion by customs-peon No. 73, at the Princess Dock.

The accused was convicted on evidence and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A SARI.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Klein, charged one Kesar Rana Mahomed, with theft of a sari valued at Rs. 5. The accused who was arrested by a police-peon, on suspicion, with the sari in his hands, confessed that he lifted it from the cloth shop of one Walji Harjivan at Bhendy Bazar. The complainant identified the sari to be his. His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPALITY & RUBBISH THROWING

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since claiming in their address of welcome to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, that they represented a model Municipality, I think the debates of last Monday on the rubbish throwing habits of the people was the most important subject which the Municipal members discussed at the usual length.

Are not the members of the Municipality more to blame, in regard to the accumulation of filth in most of the localities, than the subordinate Municipal health inspectors? The lack of interest shown by the Municipal members appears from their own statements. According to them (1) The executive health officers do not inspect lanes and gullies. (2) They do not prosecute offenders. (3) They do not stand and watch in localities where rubbish is thrown.

From official correspondence in my possession it can be shown that the executive subordinate officers perform all these three duties which their superior bye-law makers say that they do not. I know Dr. Turner himself once prosecuted a man who emptied the contents of a waste paper basket from the top floor of a building near Hornby Road. That the Municipal members have charged their executive subordinates with failing in their duties in a somewhat "here goes" style seems to prove that they are not partial to facts. When they discussed so much about rubbish and when one member found fault with the letter of complaint not stating where the rubbish was, why did not some of them drive to the complainants' locality to ascertain facts? If they do not see their subordinate inspectors visiting gullies during thirty years, we do not see them visiting gullies either.

I know that the Municipal inspectors often arrest rubbish throwing offenders and charge them before the Honorary Magistrates who usually inflict on the offenders the nominal fine of four annas, and I consider that the inspectors, not being gods, are not likely to show much zeal in prosecuting offenders who are so leniently dealt with by the Magistrates.

May I suggest that, instead of making more bye-laws, the evil effect of throwing down rubbish be made known once a week at least in every locality by beat of drums? Well displayed printed notices (Posters) might be hung up or pasted in prominent places, and pictures depicting the evil could also be hung up in prominent places and shown at cinematographic exhibitions.

Since writing the above I have received a letter from the Superintendent of a ladies' school" describing her new school quarters and residential quarters as follows: . . . . "They throw such a lot of eatable refuse out of the windows; otherwise it is a nice place."

—Yours, etc.,

M. G. J.

Bombay, Girgaum, June 25.

NON-PAYMENT OF WATER BILLS.

TENANTS TO SUFFER FOR LANDLORD'S FAULT.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding.

The Chairman at the outset welcomed Mr. R. P. Masani, Municipal Secretary, who has returned from leave. He said Mr. Masani had returned from leave on which he had gone for rest for the benefit of his health after long and strenuous services to the City. They were all glad to see him back there.

The Committee next placed on record their appreciation of the ability and zeal with which Mr. A. A. Moulvi had discharged his duties as Acting Secretary, which had been rendered all the more arduous owing to increase of work due to the prevalance of epidemics during the year.

The Committee considered a memorandum from the Commissioner dated the 16th June, 1919, forwarding for sanction a memorandum to his address from the Hydraulic Engineer who forwarded a list of 8 cases in which water connections were proposed to be severed for non-payment of an extra compounded charge in respect of water used for building purposes and for non-payment of bills.

Dr. M. C. Javle suggested that distress warrants should be issued against the owners of the buildings instead of severing the water connections. When water connections were severed it was the tenants who suffered and not the landlords and he did not understand why the former should be made to suffer because the latter would not pay their bills.

The Chairman said severing the water connections was a summary method of dealing with the matter. He had not heard of any complaints having been received from tenants on account of severence of water connections. If they suffered such inconvenience they would write to the Committee.

Dr. Javle said the inconvenience was obvious. He had a mind to move an amendment but would be content for the present by bringing the matter to the notice of the Commissioner.

Mr. H. P. Mody said Dr. Javle might bring forward the matter by a separate notice of motion.

The Committee eventually resolved to grant the sanction asked for in the memorandum.

MARKET FOR GRANT ROAD AND TARDEO.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Postwalla, stating that for the last fourteen years repeated appeals had been made to the Corporation for the provision of a market for the residents of Grant Road and Tardeo, which had been forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner but without any avail, and adding that he longed to see some good result of those appeals before he proceeded to his grave.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the party be informed that the matter was receiving attention.

GOVERNMEMT OF INDIA BILL

MR. YAJNIK ON ITS SALIENT FEATURES

Mr. I. K. Yajnik delivered a speech on the above subject under the auspices of the Gujarat Sabha at Premabhai Hall, Ahmedabad, on 24th last. Mr. V. J. Patel, Bar-at-Law, presiding. The president briefly trace the history of the Bill now referred to joint committee of both Houses of Parliament, and dwelt on the necessity of understanding it thoroughly. At the outset Mr. Yajnik remarked that the inauguration and even the publication of the Reform Bill, which is designed to introduce for the first time an element of self-government in the Indian Constitution had not inspired enthusiasm in the hearts of the people. This was the fate of all proposals of political reform which though somewhat suitable to the atmosphere of discontent in which they take shape lose their charm and flavour by the time they are actualised and administered. He then criticised the second clause of the preamble which sought to free the official Government in the provinces in the administration of reserved subjects from the stringent control of Government of India and the Secretary of State. He desired superior control to be relaxed only to the extent to which the provincial Government was made responsible to the legislative council. After dwelling on the empty title of the Governors, who will continue to be drawn from the ranks of Civil Service in all but the three Presidencies, he appreciated the generous assurance of Mr. Montagu about appointing an equal number of Indians in the Governor's Council. The test of the new reforms, however, was to be found in the Minister's position which has been hopelessly degraded in the Bill, evidently according to the recommendations of the Government of India. Firstly, the Minister shall hold office during his (Governor's) pleasure. Thus the Governor was authorised to dismiss a Minister not only when he ceased to represent the majority with Legislative Council but also when he refused to obey the dictates of the Governor conceived according to the instruction. Secondly, provision was to be made for "the administration of a transferred subject where in cases of emergency owing to a vacancy there is no Minister in charge" of it. Thus when the Governor could not pursuade any elected member to act as a Minister according to his dictation on any vital questions, he could administer a transferred department, apparently with the assistance of his Council. Thirdly, (according to section 1(2) (vi) the Government of India could suspend or revoke the transfer of any subject with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council. The subordination of the Ministers to the official hierarchy was thus rendered complete and would certainly go far to nullify the spirit of the reforms. He then surveyed provisions about provincial legislature, which substantially gave effect to the proposals of the report. He felt happy to see the homes of the purse given to the Legislative Council with a proviso about the reserved subjects. A clause about the allocation of funds for the administration of transferred subject led one to doubt if the reactionary proposals of the Government of India about divided purse were implied in the Bill, but it was certainly necessary to combat these proposals as strongly as possible lest they may be incorporated in rules. As regards the Government of India the position remains much the same as was outlined in the report. In conclusion he dwelt on the imperative duty of educating public opinion on the various provisions of the Bill. Our responsibility in the matter was not diminished but increased by the presence of the our deputations in England, as the weight on their representations would materially depend on the strength of Indian opinion behind them.

A vote of thanks to the speaker and the president terminated the meeting.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

WEEKLY RETURN.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay during the week ending 21st June was 1,027 (excluding 33 still births), show an increase of 326 over that of the corresponding week in the preceding year and of 494 over the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years. During last week, the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1911 was 54 compared to 37 last year and 28, the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.

There were 276 deaths from pneumonia last week as against 281 in the preceding week, the total number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system being 459 as against 494 in the preceding week and 291 in the corresponding week of last year. There were 60 deaths from influenza as against 74 in the preceding week, 61 from ague and remittent fever, 53 from diarrhoea, 27 from small-pox, 25 from dysentery.

MORTALITY AMONG COMMUNITIES.

During last week the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1911 among the different communities was as follows:—

	Last Week.	Preceding Week.
Jains	81	68
Brahmins	31	34
Lingaits	396	485
Bhatias	33	26
Hindus of other castes.	46	53
Hindus. Low Caste	180	217
Mussalmans	54	53
Parsis	24	25
Jews	31	39
Native Christians	41	45
Eurasians	74	37
Europeans	21	39
Buddhists	629	449

Last week, principal diseases claimed victims as follow among the different communities:—

Communities.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Pneumonia
Jains	1	0	0	8
Brahmins	2	1	1	5
Lingaits	1	0	0	3
Bhatias	1	0	0	0
Hindus of other castes	30	2	20	132
Hindus. Low Caste...	5	2	3	56
Mussulmans	11	1	1	41
Parsis	6	0	1	11
Jews	0	0	0	2
Native Christians	2	1	1	11
Eurasians	0	0	0	2
Europeans	0	0	0	0
Buddhists	1	0	0	0

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Mr. B. K. Koul, Deputy Registrar of National Academy of Music Association, asks us to publish the following appeal:—

The need for the opening of a central institution for importing instruction in Indian music, has been so well established that any further discussion in the matter appears unnecessary. Suffice it to say that music is one of the best jewels in India. Time will come when the world will bow before this wonderfully scientific and perfect art of India.

Time will come when along with the general renaissance Indian music will find a place among the world's greatest arts. But we have to begin now, we have to prepare the ground for future generations, we have to make every effort to preserve what is best in our music and how to see that it is not irrevocably lost. It is to do all this, to provide special facilities for the study of Indian music, to collect the phonographic records of the best living exponents of the grand art, to found a library of literature of Indian music, to bring about a general revival of the music of India that an association for the founding of the National Academy of Music at Delhi was established when the last music conference was held.

The association was asked to work up the schemes and to invite donations towards the founding of the Academy. About Rs. 62,000 were provided on the spot. Since then however, matters seem to be moving rather slowly and it could not be otherwise till money is forthcoming, for money has been truly said to be the pivot round which the working wheel of every society moves. A few educated workers could give part of their time to the cause. But it is very difficult for anybody to devote all his time to the work. It is therefore absolutely essential that money should be collected at once so that the institution might be established while enthusiasm is fresh. For that we need a sum of rupees fifteen lakhs and to whom else, but to lovers of music like your noble self should we approach? Could you very kindly contribute your might?

Sd.) Raghbir Narain Singh Chaudhri (Rai Sahib),
Talukdar of Assora.
Registrar, National Academy of Music Association, Delhi.

N.B.—All subscriptions may kindly be sent to the Agent, Allahabad Bank, Delhi Branch, with instructions to credit the amount to the funds of the National Academy of Music, Delhi.

"CHRONICLE REDIVIVUS!"

"The Independent" writes:—

The reappearance of the "Bombay Chronicle"—at last—in an untruncated form is an event at which Nationalist India—and who is not a Nationalist in these days?—will rejoice. At the same time there was an ascetic elegance in its recent emasculated appearance which had its own effectiveness. Some of the "features" of this latter phase of our contemporary will be missed. The blank editorial columns, for instance, had a vivid and pregnant eloquence all their own: a silent commentary on the vagaries of a bureaucratic system of government which continues to exist mainly because Great Britain and the civilised world at large cannot bring themselves to believe that anything so antiquated and eccentric can really be alive. Then, later on, our contemporary had what "Punch" would call a "happy thought." Editorial comments,—which usually have to do with the department of knowledge known as Politics—being anathema to Authority, the "Chronicle" had wisely decided, as we have mentioned, not to add to the labours and pre-occupation of the functionary whom an unsophisticated scribe recently described as the "pre-censor". The sensitive, critical soul of the censor was not to be pestered with politics. But the "Chronicle" felt that the monotony of the beautiful white expanse of its editorial page—reminiscent of the snowy undulation of, shall we say, a bureaucratic dress "vest",—had to be varied. So it devoted the available space, by way of change, to a contemplation of things eternal—as distinct from the merely controversial. It exchanged Politics for Philosophy. In a spirit of lofty detachment it inaugurated a series entitled "Thoughts for All Time" consisting of quotations from the master-mind of the past and present ages. The first instalment provided a varied fare to the philosophically minded in the shape of thoughts from President Wilson, Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. Montagu and Abraham Lincoln. The last named was drawn upon for an introductory except which runs as follows: "God never made one nation good enough to rule another." The "pre-censor" entered so admirably into the spirit of the enterprise that he passed it. He, or some one more important still, would seem, however, to have been subsequently assailed with retrospective misgivings. The "Thoughts for All Time" did not last out more than a couple of days; pre-censorship was withdrawn. While on the whole we welcome the decision who knows but that the world of letters will not be the poorer for being thus deprived of a potential production which would have ranked as an up-to-date edition of "Kreat Tohughts from Great Minds."

The episode of the pre-censorship of the "Chronicle" and the attendant battalion of misfortunes that simultaneously descended upon it, has, however, a seamy and serious side to it. Just as the "Chronicle" was pre-eminent among Indian organs of national opinion and an unsparing critic of the bureaucracy, unafraid and incorruptible, so also it incurred its wrath in an unparralleled measure. The history of the Press Act since 1910 is a familiar story. There is scarcely a Nationalist journal (as distinct from the Moderate variety) which has not at one time or another been made the target of the measure which Sir Herbert Risley's erudite brain evolved out of the rich and accumulated precedents of Austrian repression. But an unprecedented variety of enactments—obsolete as well as up-to-date—was mobilised to achieve the undoing of the "Chronicle." "Pre-censorship" is really a pre-historic device—dating back to 1799. The rule in that year was—"No paper to be published at all until it shall have been previously inspected by the Secretary to the Government or by a person authorised by him for that purpose, the penalty being immediate embarkation for Europe." This medieval regulation was abolished in 1818. But, as we showed in a recent article, an arrangement that was deemed old and rotten enough to be abolished more than a century ago, has been reincarnated in the year of grace, 1919, by the ingenious bureaucracy taking advantage of the purely war measure known as the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915. Pre-censorship was visited upon the "Bombay Chronicle", but only as one string to the bow: there were two others, almost simultaneously made use of. First, and of more consequence than the others, the renowned Editor of the paper was deported, then came the order of pre-censorship, and lastly and almost simultaneously, the forfeiture of the security of Rs. 2,000 that had been previously deposited by the "Chronicle." We know how the "Chronicle" bore up under th assault of this "triple-barrelled gun" as Mr. Azad so expressively put it in the course of his argument before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay. That functionary will live in history as one who used his discretion to demand the maximum security of Rs. 10,000 from a paper already labouring under an order of pre-censorship. We do not wish to characterise such a proceeding. But it becomes intelligible in the light of the sequel. An order for the maximum amount of deposit under the Act involves (for what the executive may be pleased to regard as the next offence) not merely the forfeiture of Rs. 10,000, but the confiscation of the Press—a liability which means, in the case of the "Chronicle," the possible loss of assets worth not less than 3 lakhs! So that the "Chronicle" is fettered as heavily as official ingenuity and the available resources of the Risleyan measure combined could devise. The image of the sword of Damecles has often been used in reference to the operation, of the Press Act. In regard to the "Bombay Chronicle", however, that seems a very feeble and inadequate figure to employ. What our contemporary is called upon to do is to exist and carry on the normal duties of an independent public journal under the perpetual menace of being submerged by an avalanche. Such is the fairness and far-sighted statesmanship of the policy which has commended itself to the Government of Bombay. The avalanche having been nicely poised over the head of the "Chronicle" by Mr. Aston, Mr. Crerar has graciously written to the Acting Editor of the "Chronicle", intimating the withdrawal, "with immediate effect" of the order of pre-censorship. And the Reforms are coming—heralding the dawn of Responsible Government in this country!

HIGH COURT.

A COTTON TRANSACTION.

Weld & Co. v Sheralmed Ekbalahmed and another.

(Before Marten J.)

This suit was filed by the plaintiffs to recover a sum of Rs. 30,164 in respect of transactions between the plaintiffs and the defendants for the purchase and sale of American, Egyptian and New York cotton extending over a considerable period. The plaintiffs entered into numerous contracts with the defendant for the purchase and sale of various kinds of cotton in the Liverpool Market. In June 1916, the cotton market went against the defendant, and the plaintiffs called upon him to deposit further margin. The defendant failed to do so, and it was thereupon arranged between the plaintiff and the defendant by a writing dated 29th June 1916, that the plaintiffs were to carry on the defendant's contracts on the defendants passing to the plaintiffs six hundis of Rs. 25,000 each in favour of the plaintiffs. The defendant passed the hundis, but the first of them was dishonoured on 5th August, and the others later on. On this plaintiffs pressed the defendants for margin and threatened to close his contracts. On 4th, 5th, and 6th September, defendant gave further orders to plaintiffs which plaintiffs refused to execute for want of margin. Eventually by 25th of October, the plaintiffs closed all the defendants' contracts, and immediately thereafter filed the present suit to recover from them the loss in his contracts viz Rs. 35,783. The defendant's case was that in a part of his transactions with the plaintiffs, he was acting merely as the agent of a third party, his uncle Haji Karim Shete. According to the defendant his personal transactions had resulted in a profit of about Rs. 5,000. In addition to this the defendant alleged that he had paid Rs. 22,000 to the plaintiffs as margin. According to the defendant the amount claimed by the plaintiffs from him was after giving him credit for the aforesaid two sums of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 22,000 thousand, so that in fact the loss in respect of the third party's transactions was Rs. 82,000. Defendant admitted the plaintiff's claims and annexed to his written statement a writing in which he based a claim to be indemnified by the third party against the plaintiffs' claim. Since the suit the defendant had compromised the plaintiff's claim by paying them Rs. 28,000 in cash. The agreement of compromise provided that the defendant was to assist the plaintiffs in recovering the balance from the third party and as the recovery of such balance it was to be divided half and half between plaintiffs and the defendant. In consequence of third party proceedings taken out by the defendant, the third party was brought on record. The third party's principal contentions were that he being a resident of Peshawar, the court had no jurisdiction; that the agreement of compromise between plaintiffs and the defendant was collusive and void as being against public policy; and that the defendant was not his agent for the transactions in suit.

Mr. Kemp and Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad and the Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Kanga appeared for the third party.

On the suit coming on for hearing his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff against the defendant for the amount claimed less Rs. 28,000 paid by the defendant. The suit was then continued as between the defendant and third party. The Court heard evidence and passed a decree against the third party declaring that the defendant was entitled to be indemnified by the third party in respect of the plaintiff's claim.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Little & Co.

Attorneys for the defendant: Messrs. Payne & Co.

Attorneys for the third party: Messrs. Jehangir & Seervai.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

A CHANGE IN NAMES.

The Provisional Board of Directors have decided to call the proposed Company "The New India Assurance Company, Limited," instead of "The Tata Prudential Assurance Company, Limited."

The Directors of the Company will be:—

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. (Chairman.)
Sir Sassoon David, Bart. (Vice Chairman.)
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., O.B.E.,
The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas.
The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O.B.E.
Sir Shapurji B. Broach, Kt.
Mr. Jamnalal Bechhraj.
Mr. Ramnarayan Harnandrai.
Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.
Mr. A. J. Bilimoria.
The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E.
Mr. B. J. Padshah.

The authorized Capital will be Rs. 20 crores in 8,00,000 shares of Rs. 250 each. The issued capital will be Rs. 12 crores in 4,80,000 shares of Rs. 250 each, all of which has been taken up. A sum of Rs. 25 per share will be payable upon application and allotment; further calls not exceeding Rs. 12-8-0 each per share at intervals of not less than 6 months will be made as the discretion of the directors.

CRLCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 2[illegible]

The market for Jute mill shares to-day was very firm, Kamarhattys being done over Rs. 500 and generally all round there was a better feeling in the market. There was also good enquiry for coals, Standards and Surat being in request. In the miscellaneous department a fair turnover of shares took place, the British Burma Petroleum being in request.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansra 31; Bengal Nagpur 74/4; Borrea 40/8; Central Colliers 25; Dooli 64; Jainty Central 26/4; Kinuri 15/12, Standard 37/8; S. L. Surat 17/8

Jute:—Alliances 709; Anglo-Indian 334; Auckland 437/8; Bally 215; Caledonian 650 ex-divid.; Century 17; Craig 9 prem.; Fort Gloster 765; Fort William 402; Howrah 44/4; Hooghly 95; Kamarhatty 809; Kankinarrah 799; Lansdowne 367; Lawrence 382; Northbrook 65; Orient 83 prem.; Reliance 46; Standard 595; Union 749; Waverly 25.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Navigation 41; Bengal Timber 427; Bengal Assam Steam 420; Beldanga Tannery 14; Bengal Nagpur Cotton 200; Bengal Brass 17/14; Bengal Potteries 3/8 prem.; British Petroleum 32/8; Brittannia Brass 12; Cawnpore Woollen Mills 151; Cossipore Cotton Ginning 34/4; S. L. Furkating Saw Mills 14/4; Great Indian Phosphates 3 discount; Howrah Oil 34/8; Indian Iron Steel prem.; Indian Tanneries 15; Marshall Sons 19/12; Mackenzie and Co. 3/4; New Savan Sugar 13/8; Peaces Slipway 2/14 p.; E. A. Sheehan and Co. 23/12; Surma Valley Saw Mills 23/12; Tata Industrial Bank 52 prem.; Thorneycroft (India) Ltd. 15/4 prem.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69/12 and small lots at Rs. 69/14 to Rs. 70/4.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 26th June, 1919.

THE ISSUE OF THE MOMENT.

The question which the All-India Congress Committee met to consider at Allahabad occupies the foremost place in the thoughts and feelings of the people of India. If events had been allowed to take their sane and normal course, and the Government had chosen to be more circumspect in their dealings, the question which, next to the issues of European Peace, would have engaged the thoughts of India would have been the problem of constitutional reform. It is to-day no use disguising the fact that the question which has taken precedence of all others in the minds of people, is not that of constitutional reform, as at present understood, but it is the spectacle of the Punjab. The feeling is one in which Indians are entirely unanimous. In thinking of the harrowing incidents of the Punjab Indians have realised that though ephemeral partisanships may naturally distinguish them to some degree, these distinctions do not divide them but that they are all united in defence of rights which they ought to bear under the common name "Indian." The Hon. Mr. Chintamani, a militant "Moderate" and a keen admirer of the Joint Report and its scheme, said on the eve of his departure to England, that the absorbing issue of the moment was the treatment of the Punjab and all that it signified regarding the rights of our citizenship and the attitude of the bureaucracy respecting them. Government would be in error if they imagined that Indians would, without reparation, easily forget the tragedy of the Punjab as an unfortunate interlude in which there was an outburst of popular violence which had to be met with a strong counter-blow.

In their important resolutions the All-India Congress Committee rightly condemned the excesses and the acts of violence for which sections of mobs were immediately responsible. The destruction caused to life and property deserved to be followed by appropriate punishments to its authors. No one has contended that they should be granted a writ of exoneration or that their acts should be ignored. Nevertheless, it was essential, in the interests of justice, that the charges should have been fairly and properly investigated and the real culprits discovered without the suppression of due opportunities of defence. If the excesses of the people are punishable, it is only right that the alleged unlawful use of force by the authorities, who fought the disorders, should also be thoroughly investigated. To furnish the public with gruesome pictures of the depredations of mobs, is not to answer the issue that the authorities who used excess of force should also be amenable to justice. We confess to a feeling of dismay that the Viceroy has refused to accede to the prayer that persons condemned to death may not be immediately executed and that such sentences may be suspended in view of appeal to His Majesty in Council. It is a tremendous responsibility, and the refusal of a short term of respite to enable condemned men to appeal has, we fear, nothing in common with the classical inexorableness of justice. We appeal to his Excellency to release himself from the temper of civil detahment, and intervene on behalf of the people who pray for an opportunity of appeal before being marched to the gallows. We still cling to the hope that clemency will be forthcoming. The All-India Congress Committee have emphasised tha the right way of ascertaining facts is to begin at the root cause of the trouble. To convert the whole history of the trouble into a drama in which men like Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Harikishenlal are made to figure as "conspirators" and "revolutionaries" is all very well, but the truth about the Punjab recedes back to the beginnings of the O'Dwyerian regime. Besides the origin of the unrest, the truth has to be found out regarding the methods by which disturbances were quelled and the coercive safeguards alleged to have been adopted against trouble in villages and towns. Sir Michael O'Dwyer has been hailed by scribes as the saviour of the Punjab, possibly out of spleen against those who long before the Rowlatt Act felt the anguish of his rule.

Not less serious than the allegations that shooting and flogging and bombing were resorted to on occasions which could not justify them, is the reality of the statement that there was "armed rebellion" in the Punjab. Leaving aside the short and sharp methods of those who administered Martial Law and the fifty drastic orders of Colonel Frank Johnson, who revelled in their promulgation, is the question of the justice of the trials, under Martial Law, of people whose alleged offences were not amenable to the decisions of Martial Law Commissions and of the continuance of Martial Law Commissions themselves after Martial Law has been abrogated. And in what interests has the Ordinance, in giving retrospective effect to the Martial Law Ordinance and ousting the jurisdiction of ordinary courts in favour of Martial Law Commissions, been scrupulously maintained? The care and legal finesse with which the case of Kali Nath Roy has been disposed of must serve to the public as a measure of the risk of injustice inseparable from these Commissions. We have to insist on accounts more faithful than those issued by the local Government, who refused to have a man of the rectitude of Mr. Andrews to bear witness to the truth. Granting all that has been alleged against mobs, the Punjab Government have to answer before an impartial body for the manner in which they behaved before, during, and after the recent troubles. The Government of India have been silent after the pronouncement of the Viceroy which descanted on the ample military resources at his disposal and assuming that they have been in sympathy with the acts of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the plea of the All-India Congress Committee that the inquiry should be by an entirely impartial body, is most appropriate. The lid cannot be put on the Punjab with its excruciating memories without a true apportionment of blame. Faith in British justice is the foundation of British rule in India; and it is for the British Government to realise the tragedy of the Punjab and insist that while the guilt of citizens is visited with punishment, the blame of officials does not pass without cognisance—and thus only can the *bona fides* of British rule be vindicated.

THE RENT ACTS.

The tenant class in Bombay seems to be prematurely, though, in the circumstances, naturally agitated over the supposed coming end of the local Rent Acts. On the other hand landlords seem to be unduly jubilant in anticipation of this contingency. The former are busy writing letters to the press and forming associations while the latter have begun to sharpen their knives, so to speak, in order to wreak their vengeance upon tenants who sought refuge under the beneficent provisions of the Rent Acts. Both classes, we are afraid, have failed to read the signs of the times and the portents of the future. The minimum duration of the Acts is to be six months after the termination of the present war, but the Governor-in-Council has the power reserved to it to extend the period to two years. In the first instance the war, though over for all practical purposes, is not yet technically at an end. For all legal purposes, it shall not be deemed to be over even on the day peace is signed, but on such date as the Governor-General-in-Council shall notify by special legislation, a fact which tenants and landlords alike omit to note.

Since the passing of the Rent Acts, conditions of living in Bombay have by no means improved. According to all reports, the population is going up by leaps and bounds, and though one finds signs of building activities on all sides, the supply is not equal to the demand and is not likely to be so for at least a decade unless a vigorous and considered scheme of housing is immediately carried into effect by the Government, the Municipality and large employers of labour. No limit of rent having been fixed in the case of newly-built premises, new-coming tenants are at the mercy of grasping landlords who still hold the rod before which tenants can but meekly bow. The exodus of the military and civil population does not appear to have done much in the way of relieving the congestion prevailing during war time. The signing of peace will bring in its train commercial travellers, pleasure-seeking tourists and votaries of the dried-up pagoda tree in larger numbers than before. We see nowhere any signs of improvement and therefore feel confident that Sir George Lloyd who has made the welfare of the middle and poorer classes his own peculiar concern, will not only allow the Acts to run out their full course, but will not also hesitate to continue them with modifications that may be called for by the needs of the moment and the future.

Experience and practical working of the Acts have shown that they are imperfect, both from the landlord's and from the tenant's point of view. In adopting bodily the provisions of their English prototype in the principal local Act, those responsible for its drafting had ignored local conditions and the peculiarities of tenancies in this country. They defects in the existing legislation will therefore have to be remedied—whenever the occasion arises for placing rents for a definite period, if not permanently, under control. The cupidity of landlords was the primary cause which led to the control of rents and it is to be hoped that their greed and rapacity will not once again so blur their vision as to oblige the Government to think of placing the Acts permanently on the statute-book. At the same time tenants have to take care that they do not alienate existing sympathy with their conditions by an attitude of unnecessary defiance of landlords.

Notes of the Day.

Thoughts for the Day.

"The English people cannot be excited to any effort for India except under great pressure of some great calamity and when that pressure is removed they fall back to their usual state of apathy."

JOHN BRIGHT.

* * *

"If the State does not keep faith, no one will keep faith. Crimes and bad lives are the measure of a State's failure. All crime in the end is the crime of the community."

H. G. WELLS.

* * *

"Earth is sick
And the Heaven is weary of the hollow words
That states and kingdoms utter when they talk
Of truth and justice."

WORDSWORTH.

The "Nationalist."

On a rough calculation we find that the amount of security belonging to Indian journals and collected by Government by way of forfeiture during the last eleven weeks, amounts to more than Rs. 60,000. At the rate in which action against Indian journals is being taken, the sum is likely to run up to a lakh in a short time. There is without doubt evidence that there is an All-India wave of misfortune for the Indian Press. The latest victim is the "Nationalist" of Madras, whose security of Rs. 2,000 has been forfeited. The "Nationalist" is alleged to have offended against the Press Act by publishing an article early in April, so that the way of Government is sure though it may be slow. The "Nationalist" is a journal with which some able writers are associated and it has been conducted on a high level of merit. We are not surprised at the misfortunes it has to face under the Press Act and we hope that Government have not, by their act, succeeded in scotching it out of existence.

A Retrograde Movement.

A familiar fad of officialdom, that of Rajkumar schools and colleges for the exclusive behoof of the children of Rajas, Zemindars and other titled gentry, was brought into prominence by Lord Willingdon at Madras, when his Excellency on behalf of Government undertook to show their interest and sympathy "by lending land and houses and undertaking the cost of such further buildings as might become necessary" for the proposed Rajkumar College at Madras. Seeing that the portals of this institution are to be open only to "the sons and other near male relations of Rajas, Zemindars" and other "large landed proprietors" and in special cases only to boys of other "respectable" (*sic*) families, we fail to understand why these moneyed folk themselves should not have shouldered the whole burden, instead of abjectly appealing to Government to come to their "rescue", as they did when they waited in deputation on the Governor a few weeks ago. Any one of these Rajas and other Zemindars, could, if he was so minded, have endowed the college completely single-handed. Apart from this, however, we really wonder if in this twentieth century, hide-bound institutions of the Rajkumar College type are really worth perpetuating—at any rate we strongly protest against the taxpayer's money being spent in bolstering snobbery.

A Notable Resolution.

At the next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held on July 7, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye is to move the following resolution:—"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that instructions be issued to Commissioners and Collectors asking them to include among the nominated members of the various local boards and municipalities suitable men from the depressed classes wherever such men are available." We trust that there will be no difficulties in the way of accepting the resolution and, what is more, in making it a practice till the depressed classes are able to find their own representatives by election. The candidature of members of the so-called depressed classes are not altogether unknown. Not long ago in one of the elections in Sindh a bhangi appeared at the hustings with a broom-stick as the symbol of his trade. The presence of suitable men nominated by the Collectors is valuable not only as a novel recognition of rights but also as an addition in the ranks of popular representation. The resolution is undoubtedly welcome.

A Preposterous Procedure.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation held last evening, a queer decision was made regarding the non-payment of water-bills by eight landlords. The Committee gave sanction for cutting off water from the buildings of the offending landlords. If the residents in the buildings consisted of recalcitrant landlords and no one else, we could have understood the rough procedure favoured by the Committee. It would at least have the direct effect of making the defaulters realise that they could not get what they would not pay for. Dr. Javle rightly pointed out that the sufferers would not, in this case, be the landlords, but the tenants who occupied the buildings on the payment of rent including charges for water-supply. To this argument in defence of innocent tenants, the Chairman replied with an air of conclusiveness that the severing of water-connections was a "summary" method of dealing with the matter. We cannot appreciate the justice or the wisdom of such "summary" methods. Tenants would, on this process, find some morning that no water was forthcoming, and after a day of thirst and filth, they would chase up the landlord or his agent and create a hubbub. If the row is big enough, the landlord may relent and pay up arears. If he is absent or dilatory, tenants would, we presume, be left to roll in putrid surroundings. Surely, the Municipality must adopt more reasonable ways of getting their dues; at any rate, they ought not to punish and coerce the wrong party. Distress warrants against the landlords make better remedy.

Some Fruits of Research.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society of London, it was announced, we learn, that the Prize Publication Fund series included three works of high interest to Indians. Sir George Grierson is ready for the press with his Researches on Iskasmi and Yazghulami and other dialects in the Pamir and neighbouring regions, the philological affinity of which is still a moot point. While some are obviously of Iranian parentage, others were declared to belong to to the purely Indo-Aryan group. The people among whom these dialects are current have only a veneer of Islam, some of them perpetuating customs reminiscent of ancient Zoroastrianism. A kindred volume is ready by Major Lorimer on the phonology of the Baktrian and the Babakhshani dialects of Afghanistan and Persia. Much light on the tribes using these idioms was thrown by the Russian Archaeological Society, especially by Zukovski and Salemann. It is gratifying that the results of original researches of English scholars will now place within the reach of enthusiasts a trustworthy knowledge of the subject. The last book of great interest is the one the completion of which is reported by Dr. Rouse. This English scholar is known in India as one of the collaborating translators of the five hundred and fifty odd Buddhist tales. The appearance of Dr. Rouse's translations of the "*Siksha samuccaya*" will be awaited with keen expectation. The work is an ancient compendium of the Buddhist doctrine and was edited with a masterly introduction by Bendall, who did not live to produce his intended English version. The author of the work was Shantideva who lived about the seventh century. He is particularly important inasmuch as he cites authors and presents excerpts from works which have perished. In his compendium o Buddhism, which Dr. Rouse has translated, he has referred to not less than one hundred and eight Buddhist Sanskrit works of standard authority.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor received a deputation of the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association at the Council Hall, Poona, yesterday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the Hindu Widows' Association, Poona, yesterday morning.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd visited the Shanwar Wada, Poona City, on Tuesday afternoon.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd held a Levee at the Council Hall on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. J. P. Brander has arrived at Government House.

The Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the Hon. Pandit Motilall Nehru have left for the Punjab. The former is proceeding to Simla first and will join the latter at Lahore. Swami Shradhanand and Mr. C. F. Andrews are also expected to join Pandits Malaviya and Nehru at Lahore directly.

Lieut. J. F. Gennings has arrived at Government House. There was a small Dinner Party at Government House, Poona.

The "Madras Mail" understands that their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon are likely to pay a private visit to Calcutta during the Christmas, when they will be the guests of his Excellency Lord Ronaldshay.

It is understood Professor J. B. Raju, M.A., B.Sc., of the Madras Christian College has been appointed professor of Mental and Moral Science in the Indian Educational Service and is posted to Moris College, Nagpur.

UNIVERSITY FOR BARODA.

PROF. P. SHESHADRI'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VANKANER, June 23.

H. H. the Gackwar of Baroda has invited opinions whether a University for the Baroda State is practicable or not. Amongst others, Prof. P. Sheshadri of the Hindu University, Benares, has sent a Memorandum to H. H. the Gackwad, urging upon him the long-felt necessity of a University at Baroda. Proposals for the institution of Universities were coming in from the Native States after the commencement of the war. Recently Prof. Patrick Geddes proposed for the foundation of a University at Indore.

Prof. Seshadri, therefore, in his memorandum of nearly 70 pages justly urges that a State, with an area of eight thousand square miles, a population of more than twenty lakhs and an annual revenue of more than two crores of rupees, should aspire to be sufficiently self-contained so as to have its own University for the higher education of its subjects.

SUGGESTIONS OF IMPROVEMENTS IN TEACHING.

Prof. Seshadri dwelling at length on the Memorandum says that the University should form a centre around which knowledge-seekers should have every kind of conveniences, so that the pupils will learn not only during the college hours but also during the whole day, and may be in touch with the thoughts at all times. He recommends the tuition of different religions, social questions and languages of India. He lays stress on the education of music and painting. He is of opinion that, looking to the present circumstances, it is out of place to impart education through the vernaculars. He lays particular emphasis on physical education. Lastly, he suggests to make improvements on the current examination system and to add viva voce examination. It is imperative then to make a change in the current system of examination by which only a limited number of candidates is declared successful year by year.

PEACE TREATY.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AGREES TO SIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22, 8-55 p.m.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 25.

BERLIN.—A message from Weimar states that the National Assembly by 237 votes to 138 passed a resolution agreeing to sign the Treaty.

ALLIES NOT PREPARED TO ACCEPT ANY CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 25.

PARIS.—A German note received appoints Haniel Haimhauser, Germany's delegate, to make explanations receive counter-explanations and direct negotiations. M. Clemenceau, President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George are now considering the note and drafting the answer.

It is understood that the Germans are ready to sign the Treaty without recognising the responsibility for the war or undertaking the surrender of the guilty persons whom the Allies have named. It is understood that the Allies are not prepared to accept any conditions and unless the Germans sign unconditionally the armies will proceed after seven o'clock on the evening of June 23rd.

GERMAN SIGNING DELEGATES LEAVE FOR VERSAILLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24, 8-0 a.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 25.

PARIS, June 24.—The German signing delegates are leaving for Versailles on the 27th June and will possibly not arrive in time to sign before two o'clock on the 28th.

The ceremony is expected to last four hours.

TIME FOR DISCUSSION OVER.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S FINAL WORD TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 23.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., June, 25.

The Havas agency states: M. Clemenceau said his final word to Germany on Sunday night, when he declared that the time for discussion had passed and Allied and Associated Powers could accept no qualification or reservation, but must require of the German representatives an unquivocal decision as to their purpose to sign and accept as a whole the Treaty as finally formulated.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. WILSON IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., June 25.

PARIS.—President and Mrs. Wilson arrived back in Paris to-day.

DANGER OF GERMANS FLOCKING INTO SWITZERLAND.

FEDERAL COUNCIL'S PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., June 25.

BERNE, June 18th.—It is announced that in view of the possibility of disturbances in Germany during the period in which Germany must accept or refuse the peace terms and in order to obviate the danger of great masses of people flocking from Germany into Switzerland the Federal Council has placed a large force of troops on a war footing to guard the northern frontier.

A POLICE CONSTABLE'S WOUNDS.

RESULT OF CALCUTTA ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 25.

In view of the allegations made in the press and elsewhere that a police constable had been shot by a sergeant during the disturbances which occurred in Calcutta on 12th April, the Governor in Council requested the Chief Presidency Magistrate to hold an enquiry into the matter. Mr. Swinhoe's report is now published for information. He has come to the conclusion that the allegation that the constable was shot or assaulted by a sergeant is absolutely false. The report is dated 9th May, but it was impossible to publish it owing to the fact that the constable had brought a complaint against the sergeant in the Court of the Second Presidency Magistrate. In this complaint he charged the sergeant with attempted murder and grievous hurt. The proceedings were adjourned for a month owing to the constable's state of health, but on the 16th June the constable withdrew the complaint and the Second Presidency Magistrate dismissed it under Section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

DEMOBILISATION OF BRITISH TROOPS.

40,000 BEING RELEASED WEEKLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., June 25.

The War Office announces that between the date of the armistice and noon on June 16th, 108,644 officers and 2,779,707 men were demobilised or discharged as medically unfit for service. Men are now streaming away at the rate of 40,000 a week and if peace is signed this number will gradually increase. It will then be possible to reduce almost immediately the Rhine army from ten to six divisions and when there is evidence of peace being carried out effectively this army can be reduced still further.

On the assumption that peace is signed in June it is still hoped that all men who joined in 1914 and 1915 will be repatriated for release by the end of July except those serving in India, who will be released as expeditiously as possible.

So far as the 300,000 Derby men now serving are concerned, it is hoped to release them according to the month they joined. Meantime no Derby man who joined for continuous service during January, February and March, 1916, will be sent on draft to the East and when the choice within the unit ordered to provide drafts for foreign service lies between the men who have been abroad and the men who have not, the latter are now invariably chosen. It is also contemplated to exempt from service abroad all men, within a few months, of thirty-seven years of age.

SETTLEMENT OF DALMATIAN QUESTION.

REJECTED BY ITALIAN DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., June, 25.

PARIS.—The Italian delegates have rejected the proposal of the Council of Three for the settlement of the Dalmatian question.

EXCESS PROFITSDUTY ACT.

PRINCIPAL MODIFICATIONS TO RULES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

The following Simla Press Communique has been issued:—

The Government of India published a draft of certain rules which they proposed to make under the Excess Profits Duty Act 1919. They have received criticisms and suggestions from various Local Governments and commercial Bodies, and the rules as finally determined have been published. The following are the principal modifications which have been made:—

(a) The time within which an application under Rule 3 has to be made has been considerably extended.

(b) Provision has been made in Rule 18 (2) for the appearance of a petitioner or an appellant before the Chief Revenue Authority or the Board of Referees in person or by his representative.

(c) The penalty for default in making payment of the duty has been reduced from one half to one fourth of the amount due, and.

(d) Certain further particulars have been added to the form of receipt and it has also been prescribed that this shall be given in duplicate.

It is understood this will be a convenience to assessees. From the letters which have been received on this subject it appears that certain points in connection with the Act and Rules require some elucidation. It does not, for example, seem to be generally appreciated that a change in the partnership constitution of a firm is a change of ownership of the business.

APPEALS.

There is also an apprehension that a person whom the Collector has decided to treat as agent of a non-resident person under Rule 12 has no remedy. This, however, is not the case because he can under Clause (1) of Rule 14 prefer a petition to the Chief Revenue Authority denying his liability to assessment. In this connection it has been represented that form 11 attached to the rules is not appropriate for a petitioner denying such liability. The Rule prescribes that petitions or appeals shall be preferred "as early as may be" in this form and it has consequently not been thought necessary to provide, either by an addition to this form or by a separate form, for petitions of this nature as grounds on which these will be based will probably be peculiar to each particular case.

It has also been suggested that an appeal should lie against an order of the Collector under section 13 of the Act regarding instalments in which the duty is to be paid. A discretion in this matter is allowed by the Act to the Collector and it contains no provision for such an appeal, but in order to ensure that the manner of its application is uniform throughout the country instructions will be given to Collectors that 15th October, 1919, and 5th January and 15th March, 1920, should be fixed as dates for the payment of instalments.

BOARD OF REFEREES.

In regard to the constitution of the Board of Referees under Section 8 of the Act, it may be noted that the Government of India do not contemplate that the appellant should be consulted as of right regarding the non-official members of the Board in every particular case, but they are confident that the Local Governments who will form the boards will be prepared to consider any reasonable objections adduced by the appellants to the personnel selected to consider their case.

MARTIAL LAW: COMMISSIONS.

DISCONTINUANCE DEMANDED.

MR. HASSAN IMAM'S CABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 24.

Syed Hassan Imam has sent the followin cable to the Secretary of State for India, the Prime Minister, the Attorney General, Lord Sinha and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu:—

"Motilal Nehru's cable to you dated 2n June regarding trial of Harkishen Lal, Ram bhajdatt, and others by Martial Law Commission. Martial Law itself withdrawn from Lahore on the 11th June and I have been permitted to argue case for accused since withdrawal of Martial Law. The trials continue. Ordinance 1919 issued by Governor-General having been brought into operation, trial of accused proceeded thereunder though Martial Law itself withdrawn. My submission on behalf of accused is that future good government not being the object of Martial Law or its example and punishment, its severities can only be justified when and so far as they are absolutely necessary for the immediate reestablishment of public safety now admitted as re-established as evidence by withdrawal of Martial Law. There is no necessity for that promptitude in the execution of the law which almost precludes calm enquiry into each man's guilt or innocence. I submit it is the duty of the Government to put an end to all proceedings which are not absolutely necessary and therefore unjustifiable on the ground of necessity I further submit directions should and ough to have been given that Martial Law Commissions should discontinue their sittings. Governor-General, on the other hand, while withdrawing Martial Law, has issued Trials Continuance Ordinance whereby calm enquiry into individual cases remains precluded. I submit that the power of the Governor-General to issue Ordinance is limited by terms of section 72 read with section 65 of Government of India Act and no emergency for continuance of trial by Martial Law Commission being in existence, said Ordinance is *ultra vires* and all proceedings held thereunder are illegal. I crave your immediate intervention in the matter."

DECOYING OF MOHMANDS AT DAKKA.

CAUGHT IN A TRAP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent telegraphing on Tuesday states:—Further particulars are available concerning the decoying of the Mohmands at Dakka last Friday. A few troopers of a cavalry regiment went out ostensibly as a weak patrol when they reached the defile in which the Mohmands were concealed. The latter opened fire, the cavalry then scattered as if afraid according to the pre-arranged scheme, whereupon a group of 50 Mohmands came *pell mell* after them. These were followed by a body of similar strength and eventually 200 more joined in the chase. The cavalry played their part so well that the tribesmen followed on to the spot ranged upon and so fell into the trap. Their object accomplished, our cavalry dashed through the piequets and from comparative safety watched the result of their effort. Every gun in Dakka opened fire simultaneously at the given signal, while the machine and Lewis guns let off belt after belt from concealed positions. On the first burst of fire a leading gang of the tribesmen flung themselves flat on their faces. This suited our gunners even better, having more of sporting element in it. The Mohmands resembled a black patch on a white busy road. While they lay prostrate the artillery dropped shells amongst them. Only a few escaped, meanwhile the main body of the enemy stood still to think things out whereupon the gunners quickly realising the excellence of the target switched their guns on to them. The tribesmen scattered and our gunners added their discomfiture by following them up with a few farewell rounds. The enemy casualties turn out to be nearly 100 killed and wounded.

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

WAR PARTY IN KABUL COLLAPSING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

The Associated Press correspondent telegraphing from Peshawar says:—The bazar report here is that the war party in Kabul is rapidly collapsing. The intense heat coming on the top of a month of fasting with the well-known instability of the Afghan character has resulted in all the enthusiasm dying away in the Afghan capital.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

A press communiqué dated 24th instant states there is no change in the situation on the Afghan frontier.

NEWS OF SIGNING OF PEACE.

REJOICING IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 24.

News of signing of the Peace reached Rangoon about noon. The Cathedral bells were rung and service held. Schools were closed for the afternoon, and flags were flying in many places. News of peace created great exhilaration in the bazar and business circles generally.

UNHAPPY PUNJAB.

MARTIAL LAW-AND AFTER.

NEED FOR A PARLIAMENTARY ENQUIRY URGED.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S CABLE.

The following telegram has been sent to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State, and Lord Sinha, by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, President, Indian National Congress.

"All-India Congress Committee regret Governor-General refused accede prayer persons condemned to death to suspend their sentences pending appeal his Majesty in Council. Committee earnestly request you to direct execution of all sentences passed by Martial Law Commissioners be suspended pending proposed enquiry and that cases of persons convicted by or under trial before Martial Law Commissions be made over to ordinary Courts.

Committee note with satisfaction his Majesty's Government and Viceroy have recognised necessity enquiry into causes unrest and into complaint against authorities of use excessive unlawful force in relation to recent occurrences Punjab; but in view of fact that policy Governments India and Punjab inseparably connected with such unrest and complaint, and must form subject of investigation, Committee earnestly request his Majesty's Government to constitute Parliamentary Committee or Commission of persons unconnected with formulation sanction or carrying out of said policy. Committee urge following matters among others be included within scope enquiry:

i. Policy Governments India and Punjab in dealing with recent disturbances;

ii. Sir Michael O'Dwyer's regime in Punjab with special reference to methods recruitment Indian Army and Labour Corps, raising of War Loan, administration of Martial Law and complaints of excessive and unlawful use of force by authorities;

iii. Recent occurrences in Punjab, Delhi and other places. Committee further urge that interests of justice and good Government demand that enquiry should begin at early date.

Further entirely differing from Secretary of State's opinion regarding Rowlatt Act Committee, respectfully urge its immediate withdrawal as necessary preliminary to re-establishing normal conditions.

MALAVIYA,
PRESIDENT.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The following Resolutions were passed at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held at Anand Bhawan, Allahabad on Sunday the 8th June 1919:—

I a. In view of the fact that the Punjab Government has persistently prevented information from non-official sources from reaching the public and has excluded all independent investigation, and of the further fact that though the official communiques regarding the occurences at Amritsar have admitted that the casualties caused by the use of firearms by troops for dispersing a meeting held there on the 13th April were heavy, they have not stated even the approximate number of deaths caused, this Committee regret they are not prepared to accept the statements contained in the communiques issued by the Punjab Government as an impartial and complete account of the recent occurrences.

b. This Committee record their conviction that necessity for the promulgation of Martial Law in the Punjab has not been established even on the statements contained in the official communiques on the subject and that all trials and convictions of persons by the Martial Law Commissions are illegal and unjust. The Committee are further of opinion that even on the assumption that there was an open rebellion for which no reliable data are available the trial of persons who cannot be deemed to come under Act. II of Regulation X of 1804 by courts constituted under the said Regulation was *ultra vires*.

c. This Committee strongly condemn the promulgation by the Governor-General of Martial Law (Further Extension) Ordinance No. 4 of 1919, dated the 22nd April 1919, whereby retrospective effect is given to the Martial Law Ordinance and it is provided that any offence committed on or after the 30th March, 1919, may at the discretion of the Local Government be arbitrarily excluded from the cognizance of the ordinary courts and relegated to trial by Martial Law Commissions. This Committee are emphatically of opinion that the said Ordinance is entirely *ultra vires*.

EXCESSES ON BOTH SIDES CONDEMNED.

d. This Committee condemn the excesses leading to loss of life and property committed by the mob at Amritsar and some other places in the Punjab. At the same time they emphatically condemn the methods of terrorism adopted in the Punjab including this wholesale arrests and humiliation of respectable citizens and more specially the bombing from aeroplanes, machine gunning and public flogging which even to the extent admitted in official communiques are in the opinion of this Committee totally indefensible.

This Committee further record their protest against the statements made by Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons, in answer to a question put by Col. Wedge wood, that the use of acroplanes in Gujranwala was a measure of military necessity in as much as such use of aeroplanes has not, in the opinion of the Committee, been justified by the Government communique issued on the subject and even according to the version of the "Civil and the Military Gazette" the unarmed mob at Gujranwala "had given up the contest before the arrival of those aeroplanes."

e. This Committee further condemn the Martial Law notices issued by Lt.-Col. Frank Johnson, and in particular, those affecting students, and consider that the said notices were wholly unwarranted even by the exigencies of Martial Law and have unnecessarily humiliated and terroised the public.

f. This Committee strongly protests against the orders prohibiting Mr. C. F. Andrews, the chosen representative of the Indian Press, from entering the Martial Law area in the Punjab.

g. This Committee condemn the action of the Martial Law authorities in depriving accused persons tried under Martial Law of their undeniable right of being defended by Counsel of their choice.

h. This Committee further strongly protests against the unwarranted interference by the Martial Law authorities with the liberties of the people outside the Martial Law area.

i. This Committee place on record their condemnation of the virtual segregation of the whole of the Punjab from the rest of the country during the period of the operation of the Martial Law, resulting in the stoppage of the free movement of His Majesty's subjects to and from that province, the suppression of Indian papers published in the province, the prohibition of other Indian papers published outside the province from entering the Punjab and the absence of information from independent non-official sources in the Punjab.

SIR M. O'DWYER'S OPPRESSIVE REGIME.

j. This Committee place on record their firm conviction that Sir Michael O'Dwyer's oppressive regime largely contributed to the discontent and unrest in the Punjab and that the extension of his terms of office most injuriously affected the interests of law, justice and good Government.

k. This Committee are grieved to learn that the Governor-General has refused to accede to the prayer of persons condemned to death to suspend execution of their sentences pending Appeal to His Majesty in Council. The Committee earnestly request His Majesty's Government to direct that execution of all sentences passed by the Martial Law Commissioners be suspended and that the cases of persons convicted by or under trial before the Martial Law Commissions be made over to the ordinary Courts.

SCOPE OF THE ENQUIRY.

1. The Committee note with satisfaction that the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu have recognised the necessity of an enquiry into the causes of unrest and into the complaints against the authorities of the use of excessive and unlawful force in relation to the recent occurrences in the Punjab; but in view of the fact that the policy of the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab is inseparably connected with such unrest and complaint, and must form the subject of investigation, this Committee earnestly request His Majesty's Government to constitute a Parliamentary Committee or a Commission of persons wholly unconnected with the formulation, sanction, or carrying out of the said policy. The Committee urge that the following among other matters be included within the scope of the enquiry:

i. The policy of the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab in dealing with the recent disturbances;

ii. Sir Michael O'Dwyer's regime in the Punjab, with special reference to the methods of recruitment for the Indian Army and the Labour Corps, the raising of the War Loan, the administration of Martial Law and the complaints of excessive and unlawful use of forces by the authorities,

iii. The recent occurrences in Delhi and other places.

The Committee further urge that the interest of justice and good Government demand that an enquiry should begin at an early date.

THE ROWLATT LEGISLATION.

II. The Committee entirely differ from Mr. Montagu's opinion that the Rowlatt Act was "necessary and unavoidable" and that there were "dangers justifying the emergent and exceptional power in view of the difficulties of peace and Boishevism."

The Committee are clearly of opinion that in view of the opposition to the Rowlatt Act by the Indian public and the fact that it has been the direct cause of the recent disturbances, its immediate withdrawal is necessary in the interests of popular liberty and justice and to ally public feeling.

The Committee earnestly request His Majesty's Government to advise His Majesty to signify his pleasure against the continuance of the Act on the Statute Book.

Mr. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

III. This Committee place on record their grateful appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. B. G. Horniman to the country and of their continued and unabated confidence in him and emphatically condemn the unwarranted, arbitrary and high handed action taken by the Government of Bombay, with the approval of the Government of India in deporting him from India without trial. In view of the explanation published by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the "Bombay Chronicle," the Committee are of opinion that the allegation made by Mr. Montagu in his speech in the House of Commons on the 22nd May against Mr. Horniman were not justified and strongly urge that the order of his deportation be revoked without delay.

ORDERS AGAINST MR. GANDHI.

IV. This Committee strongly urge that the orders passed under the Defence of India Act by the Punjab Government and the Delhi Administration forbidding Mr. M. K. Gandhi from entering the Punjab and Delhi respectively and the order passed by the Government of India under the same Act confining Mr. Gandhi to the Presidency of Bombay should be forthwith withdrawn.

INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

V. That a Sub-Committee be appointed to draw up a memorandum on the Reform Bill introduced by Mr. Montagu as soon as it is published in India to be laid before the next meeting of the Committee at Calcutta in the first week of July next.

ENQUIRY INTO PUNJAB OCCURRENCES.

That (a) Sub-Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be formed to arrange for the conduct of an inquiry into the recent occurrences in the Punjab and the other places through such agency as they may determine, (b) to take such legal or other proceedings in relation thereto in India or England as may be necessary, and (c) to collect funds for the purpose by public subscriptions.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

1. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, President, Ex-Officio.
2. Sir Rash Behary Ghosh.
3. Pandit Motilal Nehru
4. Syed Hasan Imam.
5. Mr. B. Chakravarti.
6. Mr. C. R. Das.
7. Mr. Kasturi Ranga Aiy
8. Mr. Umar Subhani, and
9. Pandit Gukaran Nath Misra, Secretary Ex-Officio, with power to co-opt others as members.

That the subscriptions collected be deposited in the Bank of Bengal at Allahabad, to the credit of the All-India Congress Committee and that the fund be operated upon by cheques signed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya or Pandit Motilal Nehru.

CAPITAL SENTENCES BY SPECIAL TRIBUNALS.

DECCAN SABHA'S APPEAL TO VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 25.

Sir Hormusji Wadya, President, the Deccan Sabha has sent the following wire to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

The Council of the Deccan Sabha appeals earnestly to the Viceroy and the Government of India to stay the execution of all capital sentences passed by the Tribunals under Martial Law in the Punjab, till the report of the enquiry which, the Council gratefully recognises the Viceroy has always contemplated and which, as the Secretary of State for India has declared before Parliament, will be held not only into the causes of the recent grave disturbances but also as regards the measures taken to cope with those disturbances. The Council submits that it would be a serious and irreparable injustice if those sentenced to death cannot have the chance of availing themselves of any benefits which may possibly result from such an enquiry.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

SIMLA, June 24.

The annual general meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association was held this evening in the Council Chamber, Viceregal Lodge, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding. There was a large attendance and Sir Edward and Lady Maclagan were among those present:—

The proceedings of 1918, were confirmed and the Commander-in-Chief, in presenting the annual report of the St. John Ambulance Association, said although the signing of armistice last November, might have been expected to cause some falling off of the interest in the ambulance work, it was gratifying to find that the Association had multiplied its activities during the past twelve months.

His Excellency eulogised the services of Mr. Hailey, Mr. Haurahan, and Mr. Lister who engradgingly worked for the Association in spite of the war, the influenza epidemic of last autumn, and the difficulties arising from shortage of medical personnel. No less than 1,085 persons assisted the Association during the past year by acting as instructors or examiners of classes in the first aid and other duties.

Mr. Hailey, presenting the report of the Work of the Joint War Committee, said the total sum spent amounted to one hundred and four and a quarter lakhs. He also acknowledged the valuable services rendered to the Association by various ladies and gentlemen.

On conclusion of Mr. Hailey's speech, his Excellency the Viceroy confirmed the awards and approved the appointment of Honorary councillors, etc. After presentation of accounts the Viceroy addressed the meeting.

A PRINTERS' STRIKE IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 25.

The printers of Messrs. Hoe and Co. numbering over 300, it is understood, struck work yesterday for an increase of wages.

LABOUR AND IRISH DEMANDS.

IMPOSSIBLE TO CONTINUE PRESENT MILITARY RULE.

HEATED DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on May 14. Mr. Hartshorn (Glamorgan, Ogmore, Lab.) moved:—"That this House views with regret and concern the present conditions prevailing in Ireland, which tend further to alienate the people of that country from the people of Great Britain, and subject to international suspicion our earnest efforts to promote and safeguard the freedom of other small nations." He said that since giving notice of the motion he had received from people in all parts of the kingdom information about Irish wrongs; and if only a fiftieth part of it were true, and what was taking place were made generally known, such a storm would arise as would sweep away any Government which allowed this state of things to continue. He proceeded to draw attention to particular occurrences, reading first an extract from a Welsh newspaper about the intervention of troops on the occasion of a reception of Irish American delegates at Dublin Mansion House. Next he mentioned the case of a boy of 11, called Connors stated to have been carried off by the police on February 10 and not to have been released till after two months' detention, during which he was not allowed to attend Mass. Military law, he was informed, prevailed throughout the country, and some of the sentences passed by military officers could only be described as brutal and blackguardly. A professional singer was sent to gall for two years for singing "Felons of the Land"—a song sung in Ireland for 40 years past. Four years ago it was sung in the dining-room of that House and highly applauded by the Prime Minister. (Laughter.)

Mr. Macpherson, Chief Secretary for Ireland (Rossann Cromarty, C.L.), asked for particulars of the song case to be passed over to him.

Mr. Hartson said he had not them with him. He did not know he was going to be questioned. (Laughter.) He had sufficient reliable data vouched for, to constitute a damning indictment of the Government, but he had only proposed selecting three or four cases, which he was assured were thoroughly correct.

Mr. Macpherson said the hon. gentleman had produced two of the worst cases he could find, and asked for substantiation.

Mr. Hartshorn said the right hon. gentleman would have the opportunity of discrediting them, if he could. Captain Stephen Gwynn addressed a meeting at Newry in support of a federal settlement, to which a small group of Sinn Feiners accepted an invitation. There was a good deal of good humoured interruption, but no breach of the peace. Nevertheless, four of the men were afterwards dragged from bed and sent to prison, only being released in consequence of the persistent protests of the member for South Down. The object of the Labour Party in raising this question was to try and rouse the conscience of the House, to insist on the Government taking such steps as would wipe out the stain which besmirched the reputation of this country before all the free peoples of Europe and enable them to repudiate the charges of hypocrisy which was being brought against them by critics abroad. The one supreme wrong which Ireland had suffered had been the refusal on the part of some reactionaries in this country to grant her the right to express her nationality, her ideals, her culture, in her own way and by the only method of Government under which she could express her nationality—that was by a system of self-government and self-determination.

Lord H. Cecil (Oxford University, C.U.)—Do you mean by that independence?

POSITION OF LABOUR PARTY.

Mr. Hartshorn.—I will try to explain what I do mean. What the Labour Party wanted to know was why the sentiments of nationality which were admirable in a Pole should be execrable in the Irish. He said deliberately that for these conditions which now prevailed in Ireland this representative Assembly was alone responsible, and upon certain well-known public men blood guilt lay heavily. Parliamentary institutions were on their trial before the workers of the world. They were slowly but surely forced to the conclusion that Parliamentary Government was a fraud (Cries of "No.") They felt that the real power rested with the Government, but with a compact organized gang of military men—(laughter)—and reactionary partisans by whom the Government was being swayed. In the case of Ireland the method by which these reactionaries thwarted the will of the people had been a threat of civil war. What had taken place in relation to Home Rule was producing in the minds of workers that which would ultimately and inevitably lead away from constitutional procedure to methods of a reactionary and wrecking character. ("Oh!") He held in his hand the "Complete Grammar of Anarchy"—a little book which had been turned down by the Irish Government and, he was told, by the Irish military party, and which contained all sorts of excitement and revolutionary utterances. Who were the gentlemen who delivered those speeches? They included the Attorney-General for Ireland in 1915, and the First Lord of the admiralty in 1916, and another was sitting on the Woolsack as Lord Chancellor.

Mr. J. Jones (Silvertowo, Lab.).—He ought to be in Portland. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hartshorn said the position in Ireland to-day was due more to the speeches of these men and the actions of those who backed them than to any other cause. He was told there were from 40,000 to 50,000 troops in Ireland. Did any one imagine that when peace had been signed there was going to be quite and content in this country while men conscripted in peace time were to be used to suppress the national aspirations of the Irish people. The longer they resisted the reasonable demands that were being made the more extreme those demands would become. He hoped the day was not far distant when they realized that Ireland was entitled to the measure of reform she was asking for, and he hoped they would treat her generously and give the Irish all a free, responsible, and intensely national people should have.

Lord Hugh Cecil—Does that mean independence?

Mr. Hartshorn.—It depends what you mean by independence.

Lord Hugh Cecil.—The same independence as you have given to Poland, for instance?

Mr. Hartshorn said it was not the business of himself or the Labour Party to determine the exact lines. (Laughter.)

Mr. Sexton (St. Helen's, Lab.) after recalling to the memory of members many old and recent incidents in Ireland's history, expressed the view that the present policy of the Irish Executive could not possibly succeed. The war had been a very liberal education. Orangemen and Nationalists had fought side by side, had fraternized and exchanged opinions, and if the Government had had the courage to put into operation the Home Rule Act the difficulty in Ireland would have been overcome. He regarded the motion before the House as a very tame proposal. Nothing short of Dominion Home Rule would satisfy him as a final settlement. He might be asked what he meant by Dominion Home Rule. He left that to experts—(laughter)—but what was good enough for South Africa, which had fought us vigorously and bitterly, ought to be extended to Ireland.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY'S LETTER TO "THE TIMES."

A letter appeared in the "Times" yesterday in which Sir West Ridgeway put what he called five pertinent questions to the Labour Party and asked for difinite answers and that the questions should not be evaded. The first question was. "Is the Labour Party in favour of separation—that is to say, of the establishment of an Irish Republic?" If he knew anything of the mind of the Labour Party, and 30 years' connexion with the party enabled him, he thought, to know it, he would say that the Labour Party was not only not in favour of separation but would from the point of view of that country's economic, geographical and social condition be very much opposed to it. (Cheers.) The separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom would in his opinion mean social and economic ruin for Ireland (Cheers.)

The second question was: "If not, is it in favour of the grant of full Dominion rule; that is, the right of the Irish Government to maintain an Army and Navy, to enter into treaties with foreign Powers, to take exclusive possession of harbours and other strategic points essential to the safety of the United Kingdom, and the right to secede?" Sir J. West Ridgeway must be possessed of a very vivid imagination. He had studied the conditions of Dominion Home Rule, and he had yet to learn that the right to secede or to enter into treaties with foreign Powers was any part of the conditions of Dominion Home Rule.

The third question was: "If not, what other settlement of the question would they propose, and would they impose it on Ireland even if the majority of the Irish electorate refused to accept it as a final settlement?" That was not the case. The vast majority of Ireland accepted the Home Rule Bill; it was only the minority who opposed it.

The fourth question was—"If Ulster refused to submit, would the Labour Party coerce her?" If the Labour Party had the power it would not attempt to do to Ulster more than was done to every faithful citizen of the Empire, and that was to obey the laws made by that Parliament and administered for the good of the country and not for a section. (Hear, hear.) Did not every law passed by that House coerce a minority? And was it the right of a minority to rebel against every such Act? The right hon. member for Duncairn (Carson) claimed to exercise that power.

Sir E. Carson.—No, that is not the claim. We claim to refuse to be driven out of our British citizenship. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sexton said he thought the right hon. gentleman was justified in claiming not to be driven out of British citizenship, but did anybody suggest that he should be?

Captain Redmond (Waterford, Nat.)—Isn't a Canadian a Britisher?

Sir E Carson.—What about the 75 members?

Mr. Sexton assured the right hon. gentleman that if he thought the Home Rule Bill would have driven them out of the United Kingdom he would vote against the Home Rule Bill. (Sir E. Carson.—We do think so.) He did not think the right hon. gentleman had any ground for assuming that. The minority did rebel. The right hon. gentleman led the rebellion and his understudy had now been rewarded with the highest honour the King could bestow upon him.

Captain Redmond.—But he did not get his bath. (Loud laughter.)

THE VERY ANTITHESIS OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Sexton said the last question was, "If so, would they employ the British Army for this purpose, or would they allow the Nationalist Government to make the attempt with its own troops; or, in other words, would they encourage civil war in Ireland?" What, he asked, was happening in Ireland now? The British Army was being employed in Ireland, not to coerce a minority, but to coerce a majority. That was the very antithesis of democratic government. (Hear, hear.) Although he did not agree with them, the Sinn Fein Party to-day represented the existing opinion in Ireland, because in his opinion Ireland was disgusted with the political action of the House of Commons towards Ireland, a policy which was also affecting loyal Irishmen in this country. The only thing that could be thrown at Ireland was that they did not agree to conscription (a Labour member: "The Government would not put the Act into force") but if the Government had brought in a Home Rule Bill at the same time as the Conscription Act there would have been no objection on the part of Ireland to take up the battles of England as had their kitchen and kin this country. (Hear hear.)

Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck (Nottingham, S. C. U.) said although he had been all his life a member of the Unionist Party, he had completely changed his opinion (hear, hear) and what was more, he had the entire consent of his constituents to speak his mind on the Irish question. For many years he used to believe that all the shibboleths which were current about the Irish people, but he believed that if they ceased to thwart the intelligence of the Irish people and had the wisdom to throw upon them the responsibility, to govern their own affairs and allow them to develop their own entirely national individuality there would be no more contented, happy, prosperous, and well-governed community within the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) He appealed to the members of the Unionist Party, if possible to take a somewhat more sympathetic view of the aspirations of the Irish people. (Hear, hear.) He asked the Chief Secretary how long he thought it possible to continue the government of Ireland on the present lines. How long did he think it possible to continue to hold down the Irish people with an Army of 40,000 men, tanks, barbed wire, and machine-guns? The Chief Secretary was not governing Ireland, but to use an expression of Berke's was engaged in a "more scuffle," with the Irish people. The misery of Ireland was due to the attempt to govern the country in the interests of the Ministry. Nobody wished to coerce Ulster, but England expected Ulster to show some spirit of compromise.

LORD HUGH CECIL'S SUGGESTION.

Lord H. Cecil, (Oxford University, C.U.), said the view of Irish history which had been put forward from the Labour benches was incorrect and untrue. It was a misrepresentation arrived at by looking only at one side of the question and greatly exaggerating it. If Ireland were to be treated as Poland or Bohemia was to be treated she would receive absolute independence. That was the proposal of an Irish Republic. Supposing that steps were taken they could not escape from partitioning Ireland and excluding Ulster.

His noble friend Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck did not really tell them what had induced him to become a Home Ruler.

Lord H. Cavendish Bentinck.—My noble friend's speeches have to a large extent converted me. (Laughter.)

Lord H. Cecil said he was almost tempted to make a reference to pearls (laughter) but that would be discourteous. The essential lesson we had to learn was that the Irish problem could not be solved merely by rhetorical phrases. He did not think anyone supposed that you should force the north-east of Ireland to come under a form of government of which it disapproved. He did not believe they would find a single instance in Eastern or Central Europe or anywhere else where there was a district in a country perfectly happy under the form of government it now enjoyed which they were going to force under another form of government which it hated so intensely that it would be prepared to take armed resistance. He could not help thinking that the extreme reluctance of the Nationalist part of Ireland to acquiesce in partition threw a serious reflection on the reality of their demand. Cavour and Garibaldi, being in earnest, embraced the opportunity of liberating parts of Italy, leaving the remaining district to be liberated as time and opportunity offered. Why did not the Irish Nationalists and Sinn Feiners take a similar line. He could not help thinking that at the bottom of the hearts of a good many of them there was a wish to have the thing refused and to go on under the Union under protest. A good many influential bodies of opinion in Ireland were not sorry the Home Rule Bill had been wrecked.

His suggestion had always been that the Irish people should be asked to submit their own proposals and for that purpose they should be given such assemblies as would enable them to formulate their proposals. He should like to see four provincial councils set up in Ireland, sitting together if they pleased and formulating whatever plan of Government they pleased in a Bill and then submitting it to the House of Commons.

Possibly there would emerge a demand for real independence. It would then be for the House to say if it would grant it. He confessed that he would rather see the three Southern provinces independent than under a form of Dominion Government. Historically there was no claim for Ireland to be a nation as there was in the case of Bohemia and Poland. But history did not very much matter. What they had to deal with were the difficulties of the present. After a prolonged period of demand, if the Southern provinces of Ireland persisted he did not think it would be possible to refuse their demand for independence. Independence would involve a certain military and naval danger to this country (cheers), and a very great hardship on those perfectly respectable and innocent Irishmen, whether Nationalist or Unionist who would be reluctant to choose once and for all between British allegiance and Irish allegiance. But they would gain nothing by not facing the fact that as Irish politics now stood there was no appearance that anything except independence would be of use.

Major Sir K. Fraser (Harborough, C. U.) nlogzied the loyalty of Irishmen of both parties during the war, and said the Sinn Fein movement was not half so bad as was suggested. He believed there was not one man in a hundred in Ireland who wanted a Republic. Their loyalty to the Empire was too strong. He suggested there should be a Grand Committee of Irishmen in Dublin to deal with Irish Bills before they came to the House of Commons.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor (Liverpool, Scotland, Nat) said the Government must make their choice. It was either self-government for Ireland or militarism. If it was militarism let the Government say so, withdraw their pretences at the Peace Conference, and write themselves down as Pharisees and hypocrites in demanding liberty for other nations while they refused it to Ireland. (Cheers.)

THE CHIEF SECRETARY'S REPLY.

Mr. Macpherson, Chief Secretary for Ireland (Ross and Cromarty, C. L.), said he agreed with the abstract adherence to liberty all over the world which was adumbrated in the speeches of the mover and seconder of the resolution. It had been his lifelong conviction to be a Home Ruler, and he had never at any moment since he took up office receded from that conviction. But there was a primary duty laid upon anyone who accepted the office he held. It was a primary duty that had been asserted by every Liberal Government that he had ever known—namely, that when anybody, whether in Ireland or elsewhere within the United Kingdom, broke the law, the Chief of the Executive must see that the law was obeyed and maintained. (Cheers.) He was astonished to hear in the speeches of the mover and seconder scarcely a word about the condition of Ireland to-day. (Hear, hear.) The whole debate seemed a trumped-up affair. (Cheers, loud cries of "No" and "Withdraw," and other interruptions).

Mr. N. McLean (Govan, Lab.)—Put your Home Rule Bill into force.

The Speaker.—Hon. members must control themselves. The Chief Secretary only has a quarter of an hour in which to speak. The debate has occupied an hour and a half. Surely they can listen to a brief reply.

A Labour Member.—On a point of order, Sir. Is it Parliamentary to refer to a motion as being a trumped-up affair? (Cries of "So it is.")

The Speaker.—It is certainly not un-Parliamentary.

Mr. Macveagh (Down, S., Nat.)—It is very un-mannerly, anyhow.

Mr. Macpherson said he came there to deal with the action of His Majesty's Government in Ireland, to meet a case. That case had not been presented. (Cheers). That was one of the reasons why he made that remark. He had come to hear some suggestion from hon. members in any part of the House in assistance of any attempt the Government might make to provide a helpful solution of this ever-pressing Irish problem. There had been no attempt on the part of the mover and seconder to give any reasoned statement of how they would proceed to solve the Irish question.

THE MANSION HOUSE INCIDENT.

All that he had had to listen to was a series of outrages, not a single one of which, in his judgment, had been substantiated either in substance or in fact. One of these outrages was the one which had been so enlarged upon by his hon. friend the member for the Scotland Division of Liverpool. He spoke of the extraordinary effect that this outrage would have on American. So far as the American delegates were concerned, His Majesty's Government dealt with them with enormous patience in Ireland. (Cheers and an Hon. Member.—They should never have been there.)

What was the outbreak? In the mist of the morning, two police-constables were standing in front of the Mansion House to arrest, if need be, two or three men who were fugitives from justice and against whom there was a warrant for cruelly inciting men to murder the police. One of the constables gallantly approached these men to arrest one of them. This man whipped out a revolver. That was a felonious act, and he unhesitatingly came to the conclusion that, Mansion House or no Mansion House, if that man was there he should be arrested.

They heard of another outrage at Tipperary. The outrage in that case was an abduction—the word used was arrest—of two small boys. These boys might or might not have been able to give evidence, and they were taken into the care of the police in order to preserve them from the menacing attitude of the Sinn Feiners in that district. They were kindly treated by the police, and the moment their fathers and mothers requested the police to hand them over, and they were assured there was no further danger, the boys were sent to their homes. The Sinn Feiners in that district made up their minds to shoot or kill anybody who would give information to the police about these two or three dastardly murders. So bitter was the feeling at present in that part of Ireland that the life was safe of no man who endeavoured to come forward to help the Government to maintain law and order and to preserve the rights and liberties of law-abiding citizens. It had got to this miserable state, that the two white crosses that were placed on the graves of the two murdered policemen had been taken away in the dead of night. What had happened since then in that very area? Some hon. members spoke as if there were no reality in the difficulties and dangers of Irish Government at present from Sinn Fein and its attempts at assassination and intimidation. What had happened that day? A Sinn Fein prisoner was being taken from Thurles Gaol to Cork Gaol. Armed men attacked the train. They killed one constable, another had been wounded, nothing had been heard of a third, and another was in one of the barracks, and the prisoner had been arrested. They were now asked that the Irish Government should stand aside and do nothing when innocent men who were doing their duty on behalf of the Crown were being massacred and murdered wholesale.

The hon. member who drew a picture of Limerick under military force with machine forgot to express a single word of sympathy for the relatives of the murdered policeman. (Hear, hear). Limerick was made a military area because of the brutal and dastardly murder of a man who was doing his duty, and not a single word came from Labour members of sympathy with the man. The reason why Limerick was made a military area was that Sinn Feiners and certain irresponsible members of the Labour Party attempted to curb the right of law-abiding citizens in that district by proclaiming a strike, not for an increase of wages or any other legal reason, but simply and solely as an act of open defiance of a lawful decree of His Majesty's Government.

NO BARGAIN WITH SINN FEIN.

He was certain the hon. gentlemen, who moved the resolution would realize that on this occasion that Government were justified in preserving the rights of the people. The physical force movement was in existence to-day. The physical force movement in Ireland to-day was the whole Irish problem. When the hon. member was asked what he meant by Dominion Home Rule, he replied that he would leave that to the experts. Both mover and seconder said they would have nothing whatever to do with an independent Irish Republic, but at the present moment one party in Ireland was a party which demanded in the Press, on the platform, and from the pulpit an independent republic, separate from the British population, having a President of its own, and having no connexion whatever, material or otherwise, with the British Empire.

The Government was not going to bargain with Sinn Fein because they had defied it. He would read one of their rules, which said that membership should be open to adults of Irish birth or parentage, irrespective of sex class, or creed, who accepted the Constitutioin of Sinn Fein, save that no member of British armed forces nor pensioner thereof or any person who had taken the oath of allegiance to the British Government should be admitted, and members must be entirely independent an have nothing to do with British legislation or the British Crown.

Mr. Sexton.—I do not agree with that.

Mr. Macpherson.—Suppose he was in my place to-day, what would he suggest (Cheers).

Mr. Sexton.—Put into force the Act that is on the Statute-book.

Mr. Macpherson said he had been trying to find some sort of solution himself. Could he bargain now with the approval of the Labour Party with Sinn Fein? (Cheers). Would the Labour Party ask him to bargain with a set of revolutionaries who were determined to have nothing to do with the British Empire in any shape or form? (A Labour Member.—No.) But that was the problem he was up against. It was all very well for hon. members to come forward and utter pious reminiscences of days that had long since gone by and never to attempt to deal with the actual and vivid realities of life in Ireland to-day. There was not a single member of the House who was not anxious to heal the sore of the body politic in Ireland, but to come forward now and ascribe to the present Irish Government all the grievances which Ireland had at the present time was an extraordinary thing.

The hon. member for St. Helens said he would be no party to any economic separation from the United Kingdom. How did that tally with the record of brutality and murder given to them in his speech? There was a direct contradiction The fact was that Ireland was more prosperous at the present time than any country in the world. (Cheers). He asserted without any fear of contradiction that Ireland was a contented country, except for the rebellious acts of the revolutionaries, who were now growing steadily in force. Every one of them was anxious for a revival of constitutionalism, but until that constitutionalism was revived they could have no parley with Sinn Fein, which endeavoured to disrupt the Empire—a thing which right-handed citizens would never tolerate. (Cheers).

Lieut.-Colonel W. Guinness, referring to the proposed reception of the American delegates by the Prime Minister, said Sinn Fein in Ireland was dying down until by this ill-advised action the Government had done very much to revive it.

The hon. and gallant member was speaking at 11 o'clock, when the debate stood adjourned.

The House adjourned immediately afterwards.

VIRAMGAUM RIOT CASE.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 24.

The Special Tribunal reassembling this morning, the trial of 62 persons charged in connection with the Viramgaum Riots of waging war against the King, murder, rioting, arson, receiving stolen property, etc., was continued to-day.

At the outset Hasanali Fazalali, Police Constable, was examined. He deposed that he had been to the station on the 12th. On that day the mail was late by an hour or so. He saw the crowd loitering about and shouting *Gandhi Mahatma Ki Joya*. They were 500 or 600 men assembled in the station compound. After the mail, no other train arrived, as the station was set on fire at 12 or 12-30 o'clock. When he arrived at that station at 1 p.m. after his midday meals Mr. McIlveride was being dressed by the doctor. He pointed out the accused No. 2 as the man who had beaten the Traffic Inspector. He knew him to be Bharwar by caste, although he had not seen him going into the railway compound to graze his cattle. On the 13th the Police Inspector recorded his statement. He was taken for identification to the English School. He mentioned the name of the accused No. 3 also.

Govindrao Keshavrao, a booking clerk, was then examined. He deposed that in the evening a loot took place in the goods yard. The waggons were broken open, and their contents looted. At 12 or 12-30 he had also seen a crowd. They were throwing stones at the windows and breaking other articles. He did not see the accused Nos. 8 and 12.

Azmadulla Rehmatullah, assistant goods clerk, was then examined. He deposed that at about 12 he went to the station, when he saw hundreds of rioters. At about 4 or 4-30 thousands of people including men, women and children, committed an enormous loot in the goods shed. Accused No. 14 had a stick in his hand and was standing on the staircase of the rest-room, striking his stick on the staircase and shouting "Be quick." Accused No. 3 also was coming down the staircase with a stick in his hand. In the station yard 700 or 800 men had gathered. There were boys aged 15 and 16 among them. The station master had entreated the crowd to disperse. In the evening thousands committed the loot. They were mill and factory labourers. He did not know the accused No. 3 before. He saw accused No. 14 at the rest-room.

Two more witnesses were examined when the Court rose for the day.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF PRESS ACT.

"NATIONALISTS" SECURITY FORFEITED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 25.

A notice was served on Monday evening on Mr. G. Harisarvothama Rao, Editor of the "Nationalist" forfeiting the security of Rs. 2,000 deposited by him under the Press Act. The forfeiture was in reference to an article entitled "The Cult of Bullet" published in the "Nationalist" on 13th April 1919.

MR. KALINATH ROY.

APPEAL FOR MERCY TO VICEROY

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 25.

It is understood that Mr. Kalinath Roy, late Editor of the "Tribune" has submitted a petition for mercy to His Excellency the Viceroy.

A FALSE DECLARATION UNDER PRESS ACT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 24.

On Saturday at the Town Police Court an application was made to Rao Sahib S. N. V. Rajachar to issue summons against Mr. Dandapani Pillay of the Madras Labour Union on a charge of giving false information on 6th March to the Chief Presidency Magistrate that he had purchased the British India Press at Royapet from Mr. T. V. Kaliyanasundana Mudaliar which he knew to be false, intending thereby to cause the Chief Presidency Magistrate to permit him to declare himself under the Indian Press Act as keeper or owner of the press named Ghandi Press, which the Magistrate would not otherwise do.

His worship issued summons to the accused and witnesses making the matter returnable on 1st July.

FOUR STORIED BUILDING ON FIRE.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT RS. 16,000.

At about one o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire broke out in a four storied building in the Cowasji Patit Street, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. There were offices in the building, a portion of it was used as a warehouse and a part of it was also applied for residential quarters. The fire, it would appear, had started in a room on the fourth floor, and was in the occupation of Kadir and Company, butter manufacturers. As soon as the alarm was given four or five fire engines arrived on the spot, and operations were started at once under the direction Mr. Lawton, and he succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading to the adjoining buildings. The roof collapsed, however, and the fire was put out in an hour. The damage to the building which belonged to Mr. Haji Jookeria Haji Ahmed Patel is put down at Rs. 6,000. Kadersboy and Company sustained loss to the extent of Rs. 10,000 which is not covered by insurance.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATIONIN FRANCE

PRINCIPLE ACCEPTED BY SENATE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, June 23.

Recd. 11-50 p.m., June, 25.

The Havas agency states: that the French Senate has passed an amendment giving a death-blow to the scrutin diarrondissement system by 120 votes to 60 and admitting the principle of proportional representation while re-establishing Scrutin de Liste. All the candidates who obtain an absolute majority shall be proclaimed elected to any seats vacant.

FRENCH MINERS' DEMANDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 20.

Recd. 11-50 p.m., June, 25.

Paris.—The Chamber has passed a Bill regulating the employment in mines, the adoption of which is demanded by the Miners' Federation. The striking metallurgists have forced the Dunlop works at Argenteuil to close. Troops have been brought up and several strikers have been wounded.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 25

The Arabian Sea Current is more active and light rain has extended into the interior of the Peninsula. The Bay Current has again failed to give rain except in Burma and north-east India, but there are indications of a formation of depression at the head of the Bay. There have been a few light falls of rain in the neighbourhood of Rawalpindi. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, west coast of the Peninsula, local in Assam, Simla, the Kumaon Hills, Mysore and the remainder of Madras. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, extreme north of India and Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are: Victoria Point and Tavoy two inches, Mergui one and a half, Dhubri eight, Silchar four, Cherrapunji three, Berhampore one, Chaibasa two, Simla, Cherat and Jagdalpur a half, Maranagno three; Ratnagiri, Karwar, Mangalore and Cochin two; Calicut one and half, Mercara one, Gopalpur two.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in the Peninsula.

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AUTHORITY VS. LIBERTY.

LONDON ANTI-ROWLATT LEGISLATION MEETING.

FOR WITHDRAWAL OF LEGISLATION.

At the Kingsway Hall, on May 23, a magnificently attended meeting was held to voice British opposition to the proposed Rowlatt legislation, convened by the joint action of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, the Home Rule for India League, Britain and India, and the National Council for Civil Liberties.

Mr. Holford Knight, Barrister-at-Law, presided, and in the course of his opening remarks laid stress upon the fact that the cause of Indian liberty was the cause of liberty the world over, and that the proposed Rowlatt legislation had been paralleled in this country by the Defence of the Realm Act. As a democrat he rejoiced in the opportunity of presiding at a domonstration against such negations of law. Whilst welcoming the announcement of the Secretary of State for India promising the introduction of a Bill conferring a measure of self-government for India this June, he joined issue at the outset upon the statement made that the restoration of order should precede an enquiry. ustice was the first foundation of good government, not order. The chairman briefly summarised the more obnoxious features of the Row tt Acts.

Colonel Wedgwood, M.P., then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting declares that the passing of one of the Rowlatt Bills into law, and the proposal to force through the other one in the next session of the Supreme Council of India, is subsersive of the principle of liberty and justice and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals; and calls upon Parliament to advise the Crown to exercise its prerogative and veto the legislation in question."

Ironically remarking that although such legislation as might be passed by the minority in a British House of Commons would probably be better than what is usually passed by the majorities there, Colonel Wedgwood emphasised the fact that, conditions being what they were in India, this legislation being of a minority type (all the non-official members of the Council voted against it), was a sufficient condemnation of the Rowlatt Laws. The Press of India was under severe restrictions, and yet all decent elements in Indian life had united against the laws in mortification, rage, and disgust. An enquiry into recent happenings was universally demanded. With this enquiry should proceed one into the part played by the Indo-British Association in fomenting bad feeling. Associating himself ith the chairman in his endorsement of the preferable portions of Mr. Montagu's speech on the Indian Estimates, he demanded that representative government be given to India this year.

Miss Maud Royden, in seconding the resolution, remarked that as one who had had some share in the disgraceful business of agitation she fully realised that it was impossible for such a storm to have arisen in India without adequate cause. It was outside human nature and history that it should not be so. Any sane Government should desire to heal a real grievance, and should court publicity about them. Holding over people the power silence them was no remedy. The desire not to listen was the hallmark of bad government. It was the genuine desire of all the better elements here that Egypt and India should progress towards self-government. This would led on to the hope of the world, federation in the brotherhood of man.

A COLOSSAL BLUNDER.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, in the course of a very powerful speech, frankly stated that had he been a Civil Servant in India his whole training and mentality would have made him also assume the position that, before everything else, order must be maintained. It was the old struggle again between Authority and Liberty. In referring to the deportation of Mr. Horniman, Mr. Macdonald said that the excuses given were magnificent in their childishness, and he commended the decision of the directors of his paper not to publish it under censorship. It was a double tragedy that the forces of disorder should be brought to a head at such a moment, not less sened by the culpability of those who raised Christian versus Mahomedan issues at such a time. The possession by the Government of India of special legislation in reserve enormously heightened the difficulty of the harmonious working out of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report into an Act, for how could Indians under the shadow of such repression et as colleagues? Special legislation was of the essence of tyranny. It was itiful that responsible men should start this movement towards self-government with the colossal blunder of the Rowlatt Laws. It was his opinion that the British Government had the intention of carrying through the project for self-government, but to the query whether the Government of India could be safe ly trusted with powers of such a kind as the Rowlatt Laws would confer he gave an emphatic negative.

Mr. George Lansbury laid down that the bare fact that there was this necessity for coercion in India was a condemnation of British rule in India. He quoted from "India" of May 23, the statement that in the Punjab shop keepers had been directed to open their shops by a certain time, in default of which their shops would be opened by force, their property confiscated, and the owners liable to be fined, imprisoned and whipped. The failure of the white race to govern could not be better illustrated than by such occurrences.

He reposed sufficient trust in Mr. Montagu's plans to urge them not to do anything likely to make their fulfilment difficult. Indeed, they should be prepared in their own minds how far they meant to go in securing improvements upon and amendments to what had been promised. Disunion among different sets of Indians would be the greatest obstacle to securing such amendments. A great responsibility rested upon all at present who were working towards the kindred of mankind.

Mr. Neil McLean, M.P., for Govan, referred to the Rowlatt Legislation as a cement which had bound together all India. The intention was that the satraps of India should be able to put their hands upon anyone likely to be dangerous. There was a danger of repression of Trade Union and of educational ctivities. When appeals were being made to India to assume grave responsibilities in the War there had been then no mention of Row latt Legislation! The Prime Minister of Great Britain and other politicians had united in a chorous of praise of India's loyalty. If the Government's own servants caused disloyalty they should be brought home and laced upon trial as was Warren Hastings When Mr. Montagu brought in his Bill it must be watched. India must be restored to her own ancient civilisation.

After a question having reference to Mrs. Besant's pronouncements upon the Rowlatt Bill, the resolution was then put to the meeting and carried by an overwhelming majority, only two voting against it.—"India."

INDIA AT THE CROSS-ROADS.

The "Leader" writes:—

We have said more than once in these columns that the British press as a whole seems to have realized the meaning of what has happened and is happening in India to-day better than the Anglo-Indian press and the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy in this country. The "Observer", the "Manchester Guardian", the "Daily Chronicle," the "Daily Express", the "Westminster Gazette", and the "Daily News" have expressed their opinion in unmistakable terms. And some of them, at any rate, seem to understand the inner meaning of all this agony and travail, and to realise, in the words of the "Nation", that never before 'have we had evidence of equal importance, 'considering its volume and character, of 'the extent to which the Indian people are 'reaching political consciousness and racial unity', it is in these two ideas that the crux of the whole problem lies, and it is these which Lord Sydenham and those whom he represents fail to realise. Our Anglo-Indian mentors, both of the bureaucratic and the journalistic brand, are never tired of lecturing about peace and order, justice and material prosperity. What they evidently fail to realise is the fact that above peace and order, above justice and material prosperity, a nation has a soul, a spiritual principle. The Indian nation has reached that stage in its evolution when it is becoming conscious of its soul and is anxious to realise it. The ideas which satisfied it twenty years, even ten years ago, satisfy it no longer. The problems which engaged its attention only a few years back are relegated to the back-ground. The simultaneous examinations, the separation of the judicial and executive functions, the reform of the municipalities and district boards, who talks about them now? They have been overshadowed by the one cry of 'Home Rule', because in this *mantra* the nation believes it realises its spiritual principle. All those old ideas and old principles pale by its side: as compared with it they are no more than moonlight unto sunlight, than water unto wine. India wants to develope its existence fully and freely, to have ample light and air, and refuses to be cramped or overshadowed. In the India of the XXth as in the Europe of the XIXth century, the glorious vision of an inalienable claim to be left free in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness thrills the heart of toiling, suffering, hopeful men. No doubt there is much in Indian aspirations which appears unpractical, even chimerical to our cold-blooded critics. And yet if they want to help us and to guide us and to restrain our ardour they should first place themselves in our position and feel as we feel. The tragedy of the situation lies in the fact that the efficient but unimaginative bureaucracy which rules India cannot realise the existence of this new spiritual factor; they are utterly behind the times: they are like winter fallen in the lap of spring. It is not mere perversity or the existence of a double dose of original sin but the consciousness of this fact which makes our countrymen so unwilling to allow the bureaucracy to shape the mould in which the bronze of Indian nationalism is to be cast. [Here then are the alternatives: a free and happy India, enjoying at an early date all the rights of citizenship with the dominions and rejoicing in her partnership in the Empire, or India sullen and angry, conscious of thwarted hopes and unrealized aspirations, chafing under the yoke of alien rule. It is for the British statesmanship to choose. India stands at the cross-roads and waits.

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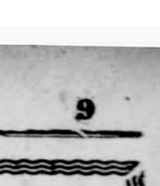

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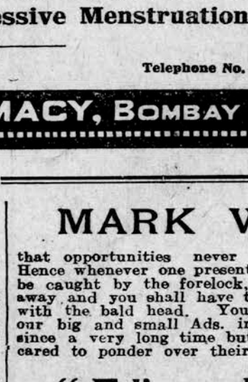

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 24th June 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.709	Inch
Temperature of Air	84.5	Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.6	,,
Dew Point	76.6	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.774	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	89.1	,,
Minimum do.	81.3	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW.,SSW,WSW.	
Movement of Wind	105	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.01	Inch
Total fall during month	14.75	,,
Do. do. year	14.86	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 25th.	0.28	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill
	Ju'e	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Ju'e	h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	25	m 9	24	27	6	25	m 2	26	15 11
		8	59a	26	4		3	17a	19 11
Thur.	26	m 10	20	28	7	26	m 3	20	15 2
		9	59a	28	9		4	19	19 2
Fri.	27	m 11	9	29	5	27	m 4	14	14 7
		18	54a	27	2		5	14a	18 5
Sat.	28	m 11	54	30	0	28	m 5	2	14 4
		11	6a	27	6		6	4a	17 10
Sun.	29	0	47a	30	2	29	m 5	49	14 6
							6	50a	17 5
Mon.	30	m 0	35	27	7	30	m 6	35	14 11
	July	1	18a	29	11	July	7	33a	17 2
Tues.	1	m 1	22	27	4	1	m 7	17	15 9
		1	57a	29	4		8	15a	17 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	25 (Wednesday)	Sunrise	6h. 3m	Sunset	7h. 19m.
,,	26 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 3m.	,,	7h. 19m,
,,	27 (Friday)	,,	6h. 4m.	,,	7h. 19m
,,	28 (Saturday)	,,	6h. 4m.	,,	7h. 2 m.
,,	29 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 4m.	,,	7h. 20m.
,,	30 (Monday)	,,	6h. 5m.	,,	7h. 10m.
July	24 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 5m.	,,	7h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	5d.	8h.	47-2m. a.m.
Full Moon	13d.	11h.	32-2m. a.m.
Last quarter	20d.	4h.	3-0m p.m.
New Moon	27d.	10a.	51-4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 25th June, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average in the east Punjab; in the south-west Punjab humidity is in excess and day temperature is in defect. Night temperature is above the average in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Allahabad. The air continues very dry. Temperature remains above normal both by day and night, the excess being considerable in places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are moderately or heavily clouded in lower Sind and southwest Rajputana. Humidity continues below normal in east Rajputana and above it at Bikaner and in upper Sind. Night temperature is slightly below the average in the north of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal except at coast stations. Day temperature is above the average at Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal generally. Day temperature is above normal except at a few stations in the northwest; night temperature is in slight excess in Berar.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0.26in., Ratnagiri 2.09in., Mormugao 2.71in. and Karwar 2.16in. Skies are overcast or nearly overcast. Humidity is generally above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity remains below normal in the northernmost districts. Day temperature is above the average in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened on the west coast and has extended up to Bombay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan and local in south Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and southeast Madras; it has been moderately heavy in the south Konkan. Temperature is high and humidity is low in the United Provinces, the central parts of the country and the north of the Deccan; the highest temperature recorded yesterday is 115 deg. F. at Jacobabad.

An extension of rainfall appears probable in the north of the Peninsula and into south Gujarat.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 24th June 1919.

Except for moderate rain in the Simla Kumaon hills, the Arabian Sea monsoon has given rain only on the west coast of the Peninsula. The Bay current remains weak and has given little rain outside Lower Burma, Assam and north Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly in Lower Burma, the Simla Kumaon hills, the west coast of the Peninsula and local in Assam and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Kashmir, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point three inches; Tavoy one and a half; Dibrugarh two; Cherrapunji, Jalpaiguri six; Mymensingh five; Cuttack one and a half; Dehra Dun, Mukteswa one; Mussooree three; Chakrata one and a half; Simla two; Hanamkonda three-quarters; Mercara one.

The highest temperature in India yesterday was one hundred and sixteen degrees at Peshawar, but temperature was also very high high in the Punjab and the United Provinces where nearly all stations recorded maximum temperatures between one hundred and five and one hundred and ten degrees.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of June, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	88	75	82	..	0	0
Do. (24th)	86.1	75.1	82	..	0	0
Jask	91.5	81.3	80	..	0	—0.07
Muskat	90.3	86.4	70	..	0	—0.14
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.9	84.5	64	..	0	—0.43
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore	105.0	88.9	50	..	0	—1.29
Risalpur	108.9	88.0	42	..	0.12	—1.24
Ambala	106.0	88.8	39	..	0.01	—2.09
Delhi	105.0	89.1	39	..	0	—2.00
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	107.4	87.5	41	..	0.73	—0.77
Mainpuri	108.	87.4	36	..	0.19	—1.04
Jhansi	105.9	87.8	36	..	1.03	—1.57
Cawnpore	108.9	88.9	35	..	0.26	—1.69
Allahabad	104.6	80.7	41	..	1.37	—1.38
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	114.7	82.4	75	..	0	—0.13
Karachi	88.3	81.2	81	..	0	—0.72
Ajmer	98.3	81.5	62	..	0.24	—1.29
Jaipur	103.5	80.0	47	..	1.05	—1.36
Kotah	101.0	85.6	52	..	1.68	—0.24
Mount Abu	82.4	65.4	88	..	0.80	—2.20
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.0	79.9	70	..	0.20	—1.24
Dwarka	85.0	81.7	77	..	0.02	—1.38
Veraval	86.1	82.3	84	..	0.39	—3.27
Rajkot	100	80.6	58	..	0.27	—3.14
Bhavnagar Para	100.	79.4	62	..	1.30	—2.63
Surat	93.2	80.9	76	..	1.35	—5.22
Ahmedabad	104.4	80.2	64	..	1.71	—1.99
Deesa	102.0	79.4	61	..	0.96	—0.24
Neemuch	96.7	78.8	56	..	1.09	—1.60
Indore	93.9	75.4	75	..	9.03	+4.54
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96.9	82.9	60	..	3.70	—1.67
Saugor	97.2	78.6	56	..	1.69	—2.87
Hoshangabad	95.9	77.8	64	..	11.67	+6.78
Khandwa	96.9	76.1	64	..	7.02	+2.88
Akola	99.3	79.8	55	..	7.99	+3.50
Amraoti	98.8	80.8	56	..	5.96	+0.87
Nagpur	98.8	79.0	55	..	12.94	+6.02
Chanda	99.7	78.6	69	..	11.19	+5.45
Raipur	96.7	79.8	69	..	20.64	+14.70
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.1	77.5	91	0.26	15.00	—0.31
Ratnagiri	85.7	74.1	95	2.09	24.25	—0.28
Marmugao	86.2	..	97	2.71	22.89	—3.40
Karwar	86.0	74.9	94	2.16	18.86	—13.50
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.5	75.0	61	..	2.79	—1.09
Ahmednagar	92.8	74.3	69	..	3.62	—3.20
Poona	86.2	72.3	77	..	2.44	—4.97
Sholapur	95.2	72.7	67	..	8.81	+4.73
Bijapur	94.6	72.1	75	..	2.72	—0.25
Belgaum	79.6	66.8	99	0.02	8.24	+1.41
Aurangabad	95.5	73.4	78	..	2.45	—2.40
Nizamabad (Indur)	100.	77.7	65	..	3.59	—0.80
Hyderabad	96.3	74.6	76	0.12	5.54	+1.68
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.3	73.5	95	1.88	14.57	—16.79
Calicut	81.8	74.6	94	1.59	16.41	—13.37
Cochin	82.7	73.9	91	1.88	18 29	—6.03
Colombo	89.	75.4	92	0.24	2.31	—5.67
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.3	76.0	81	0.05	3.64	—0.16
Bellary	96.5	76.0	58	..	1.57	—0.12
Cuddapah	92.2	77.2	78	0.17	2.35	+0.80
Madras	99.6	77.8	85	0.18	1.54	+0.05
Bangalore	83.4	66.8	91	..	1.33	—1.26
Coimbatore	90.7	71.2	86	0.21	1.14	—0.38
Trichinopoly	99.4	78.7	62	..	0.55	—0.65
Negapatam	96.1	79.8	68	..	3.18	+2.19

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 25th June, 1919, was 29.575 inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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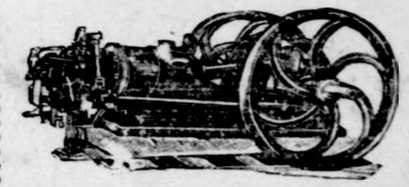

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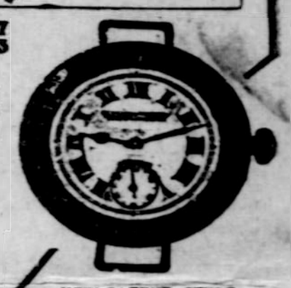

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